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3 December 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

NAKASONE WIN, JAPAN-U.S. RELATIONS VIEWED

OW091417 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 7 Nov 84

["International Current Events" roundup on Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's Forming the New Japanese Cabinet]

[Excerpts] Upon his 31 October reelection as president of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], Japan's ruling party, Yasuhiro Nakasone immediately convened an impromptu cabinet meeting, announced the resignation of his cabinet, and set up a headquarters for forming a new cabinet, which was promptly done the evening of the same day.

Nakasone is the first person to be reelected president of the LDP since the Tanaka regime. This does not mean there are no contradictions among the various factions of the party. Nakasone was reelected LDP president mainly because the other party factions could produce no candidates to compete with him.

Another important reason for Nakasone's reelection as LDP president is that in the 2 years since he assumed power Nakasone has made some achievements in both domestic and foreign affairs without making any significant mistakes. A recent public opinion poll in Japan indicates that 58 percent of the Japanese supported Nakasone's cabinet. Such a strong support was rarely enjoyed by the few previous cabinets after 2 years in power.

On 1 November Prime Minister Nakasone held a press conference at his official residence to explain the new cabinet's domestic and foreign policies. After introducing the new members of the cabinet, he said that the purpose of forming a joint cabinet with the new Liberal Club and the retention of Foreign Minister Abe and Finance Minister Takeshita were aimed at maintaining the continuity of policies, preserving prestige in the relations with foreign countries, and seeking political stability. He stressed that the new cabinet will push on with the administrative and financial reforms and will uphold the policy of improving Japan's finances without increasing taxes.

Referring to Japan-U.S. relations, Nakasone said that priority is being given to the handling of bilateral relations between Japan and the United States. After the inauguration of the new U.S. president next January,

there is a need for Japan and the United States to hold consultations on economic and security issues as well as on the Far and Middle East problems.

Japanese public opinion holds that numerous problems confront the new cabinet. Factional struggle within the LDP has been a complicated matter. When Nakasone organized the new cabinet, the various LDP factions had reached a compromise to prevent more acute contradictions from occurring in the party, but this did not eliminate the contradictions among the various factions. Harmonizing the relations among the various factions in the future is no easy job for Nakasone. In domestic affairs he is also confronted with no easy task. He said at the press conference that his administrative and financial reform program will meet resistance from various quarters. Regarding the improvement of finances without having to raise taxes, Nakasone admitted at the press conference that the budget in the next fiscal year will be a rigorous retrenchment budget. According to a report, to demonstrate the beginning of a financial reform, efforts are being made to reduce the national debt by 1 trillion yen. However, many people in Japan are opposed to a retrenchment budget policy for fear of the consequences such a policy may have on the Japanese economy.

In foreign affairs how to handle the relations between Japan and the United States is an important question. In particular, the trade friction between Japan and the United States has been at times very tense in the past few years. Since the beginning of this year, the U.S. trade deficit with Japan has increased considerably over that of last year. Last year's trade deficit was \$19.3 billion. It is expected to exceed \$30 billion this year. The United States is pressuring Japan to further open its market so that Japan can import more U.S. products to resolve the trade unbalance between the two countries. It seems that the trade friction between Japan and the United States is a knotty problem for the Nakasone government.

Another long-standing issue between Japan and the United States is the U.S. demand that Japan increase its military spending. Some Americans have complained that Japan is having a free security ride by relying on U.S. protection. However, if the Japanese Government fails to strictly control military spending, it will face opposition from various political forces in the country. This is, in fact, a dilemma.

Although the Nakasone cabinet was formed fairly easily, it still faces challenges and tests in implementing its domestic and foreign policies in the future.

CSO: 4005/166

UNITED STATES

AMERICAN, CHINESE WRITERS EXCHANGE VIEWS

HK070827 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 84 p 7

[Report by Liu Qian [0491 5709]: "'Once You Make a Step Forward, You Will Not Stop'--Profiling the Second Meeting of Chinese and American Writers"]

[Text] It was autumn. Everywhere there was an air of ripeness and harvesting. But in the Fairy Crane Hall on the second floor of the Beijing International Club, autumn here took on quite another atmosphere. More than 30 novelists, poets, scholars and translators from the two shores of the Pacific sat in a circle, speaking eloquently with fervor and assurance. The hall echoed with their voices; and the nine fairy cranes symbolizing luck were dancing and flying on that huge colorful wall painting, as if telling people of their friendship, understanding, and cooperation.

That was the scene at the second meeting of Chinese and American writers held between 21 and 23 October.

The first gathering of Chinese and American writers took place in the autumn of 1982, at the Los Angeles meeting of Chinese and American writers. Famous American professor and writer Norman Cousins who initiated the meeting had proposed to the Chinese Writers' Association back in 1981 that the writers of the two countries should meet regularly and hold talks on questions of common interest. At the first meeting, questions on literature and the social role of the writer were under discussion, and arrangements were made to meet again in Beijing.

And now, the Chinese and American writers were together again. Whether it be old or new friends, they were all feeling happy, cordial, relaxed and interested. Harrison Salisbury, acting chairman of the American party at the current meeting, who had been in China in 1972 and is now working on a book "The Long March--An Unprecedented Epic," said: "American and Chinese writers are standing shoulder to shoulder, strengthening their ties, and carrying out discussion on questions of common concern. Could all this have happened 12 years ago? This is really a most thrilling meeting!"

The main topic under discussion in the recent meeting was the source of creation for writers, while the responsibility of writers, the tradition and exchange of Chinese and American cultures, the role of poetry and so

on were also touched upon. The writers attending the meeting came from two different countries, with different beliefs and experiences, and different cultural background. However, they were not so remote from each other, as if they had been beings from different stars, that it was difficult to communicate and understand each other. Lister H. Moon, American writer, said: "All human thoughts would like to dance with realities." The writers of the two countries who have a sense of history and of realities are connected with each other through the doors of their hearts, because they both have inspiration from the practice of writing and the experiences of social life. The talks between them proved that many of the views of the writers of the two countries concerning art are unanimous or similar. Toni Morrison is the first American writer who has given voice to what the black American women have in their minds. While talking about her own writing, she said: "My works express the resistance of the black people, which is the spiritual factor of their survival." The Chinese writer Jiang Zilong said: "I am only a means of expressing life through literature. Literature must find its own source, if it does not want to become dried up. And this source is movement, the movement of life, and the movement of history." The poetess Li Ying compared the relationship between the creation of the writer and life to "the roots of a big tree which must strike deep into the soil," holding that the "source can only exist in life." The meeting was filled with an atmosphere of consultation on an equal basis. The writers of the two countries exchanged their views; they could pose questions to each other and solve the problems together. They did not force their views on others, but showed respect to each other, and aired their views freely. Chinese writer Zhang Jie put forward his view on the fact that American publishers only publish works of countries with the same political views as theirs, and "it is hoped that our American colleagues will attach importance to introducing contemporary Chinese literature to their country through translation, because this is a very good channel to understand China." The American writers listened to this view in earnest, filled in the background and causes which had led to the above-mentioned problem, and discussed with their Chinese friends how to solve the problem. On the following day, William Safer, head of the delegation of American writers made the announcement that they "are planning to publish some of the works of the Chinese writers present, so that the Chinese writers may become known among the American people."

Some of the American writers attending the meeting are old friends of the Chinese people, who have been to China on many occasions, while most of them were in China for the first time. Leslie M. Sielke, a woman writer of Red Indian origin in America, Allen Ginsberg, and Cary Sneider, the poets all described their beautiful impressions of China in their speeches, and their friendship for China. Maxine Hong Kingston, an American woman writer of Chinese origin said: "I am back, although I have never been back before. China has come to me through its stories. Now I have seen China with my own eyes and I feel all the more confident." Chinese writers Wang Meng, Liu Binyan, and Zhu Ziqi have proved that the reform in China is irreversible as is China's opening up to the outside world, with their own experiences and the history of their nation which was interwoven with joy and sorrow, "with the momentum of the tidal waves, reforms are irresistible," and that the prospects for China are certainly bright.

Other writers attending the meeting such as William Gass, Francine Gray, Robert Riess, and Lin Peirei of the United States, and China's Wu Zhuguang, Xiao Qian, Ke Yan, Li Zhun, Wang Zuolian and Yuan Kejia made speeches at the meeting.

Coming together with literature as our topic, we are like close neighbors although we are separated by the ocean. In his concluding speech, Feng Mu, head of the delegation of Chinese writers and acting chairman of the Chinese party, said to the American friends: "We have made two big steps forward, and we will not stop. Let us make arrangements to meet each other again in another golden autumn."

CSO: 4005/166

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

SOVIET-IRANIAN RELATIONS WARMING--Tehran, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--Soviet Ambassador to Iran V.K. Boldyrev met with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and discussed "the Soviet standpoints in relation to a number of international issues" here today. Boldyrev was reported by the Iranian News Agency, IRNA, to have delivered to Velayati a message from the Soviet Government. High-ranking officials of the two countries have visited each other since early last June. This is seen here as a sign of a warm-up in bilateral relations which had sharply deteriorated early last year after the arrest of Tudeh Party leaders and expulsion of 18 Soviet diplomats from Iran. Unconfirmed reports said that in the negotiations during the last few months for normalizing bilateral relations, the Iranians asked the Soviet Union to withhold its arms supplies to Iraq and the Soviet Union demanded that Iran stop persecution of the Tudeh Party. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0144 GMT 14 Oct 84]

SOVIET TENOR PERFORMS--Beijing, 10 Nov (XINHUA)--Soviet tenor Yuri Marusin was given a standing ovation tonight for his presentation before an audience of 1,400 at the People's Theater. Accompanied by international award-winning Soviet pianist Elena Matoussovskaja, Marusin, who has won gold medals at three international opera competitions, delighted the Beijing audience with presentations of Russian folk songs and operatic pieces by Tchaikovsky, Verdi and others. He was given three curtain calls. Among the audience were Chen Xinren, adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Culture, and I. S. Shcherbakov, Soviet ambassador to China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 10 Nov 84]

USSR OFFICIAL'S RANK--Moscow, 6 Nov (XINHUA)--Former Soviet Interior Minister General Nikolay Shchelokov has been deprived of his military rank for abuse of power and discrediting the title of Soviet army general, TASS reported today. Shchelokov held the post of interior minister from 1966 to 1982. Shchelokov was dismissed from his post on 17 December 1982 after the death of Leonid Brezhnev, the late Soviet Communist Party general secretary and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on November 10. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 7 Nov 84]

CSO: 4000/42

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO GIFU, JAPAN--The Hangzhou City Friendship Visiting Group, led by Gu Weiliang, vice mayor of Hangzhou City, left today for Gifu City, Japan, to attend the Hangzhou City Friendship Products Exhibition to be held there. The exhibition, which is scheduled to open on 1 November, will have on display over 1,000 commodities of more than 100 categories, including silks and satins, textiles, woven bamboo products, hanging scrolls of shells, Chinese paintings, and so on. Some artists from Zhejiang will also give on-the-spot demonstrations of seal cutting and fan painting skills at the exhibition. The visiting group will also attend the inauguration ceremony for the City Hall of Gifu, and hold an unveiling ceremony for the statue of the Lady of Xizi, which symbolizes the friendly ties between the two cities. In addition, the group will tour Gifu City and explore the ways and forms of economic cooperation and trade between the two cities. The Hangzhou Young Acrobats Group joined the visiting group on the same flight today to give its performance in Gifu City. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Oct 84]

JAPANESE MAYORS DELEGATION--Beijing, 3 Nov (XINHUA)--Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met a delegation from the Japan Association of City Mayors led by its Chairman Ichiro Nakai here today. The delegation is here on a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 3 Nov 84]

DPRK DELEGATION IN JILIN--A six-member Korean border area electric power delegation arrived in Changchun, Jilin Province, on the morning of 13 November to attend celebration activities marking the 10th anniversary of the mutual power supply of electricity in China-Korea border areas. The delegation arrived in Tumen on 3 November and visited Yanji, Jilin, Tonghua, Shenyang, and Dalian before coming to Changchun. (Li Wen), director of the provincial electric power bureau, welcomed the delegation at the airport. On the same evening, Huo Mingguang, vice governor, met with and feted the Korean guests. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Nov 84 SK]

CSO: 4005/181

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

LEGAL EXCHANGE WITH AUSTRALIA--Canberra, 7 Nov (XINHUA)--China and Australia signed here today a memorandum on the establishment of a legal exchange program. The memorandum was signed by visiting Chinese Justice Minister Zou Yu and Australian Attorney-General Gareth Evans. It records the understandings reached in discussions held between China and Australia "regarding the promotion of a better understanding of the other country's legal system, laws and legal institutions and the promotion of exchanges in relation to trade and economic laws between the two countries." Under the memorandum, the two countries will exchange legal scholars, law students, judges and lawyers. It also says that "the two countries will exchange material relating to their legal systems, laws and legal institutions with an emphasis on exchanges of material dealing with investment and trade law." Zou Yu and his party arrived in Australia on 1 November. They have visited Sydney and Canberra, and will go to Melbourne before leaving for home on 11 November. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 7 Nov 84]

HONG KONG YOUTH DELEGATION--Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Rong Yiren met in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon a youth delegation from Hong Kong industrial and commercial circles. The delegation is led by Tommy Zau as its head, Y.C. Liu and Julie Ng as its deputy heads and Leon H.Z. Yung as advisor. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1452 GMT 25 Oct 84]

THAILAND WANTS U.S. F-16A FIGHTERS--Bangkok, 12 Nov (XINHUA)--Thailand has time and again requested the United States to sell Thailand a squadron of F-16A fighters but the U.S. Congress has not yet approved the sale, declared Air Vice-Marshal Gun Pimantip recently. Gun, who is the director of the Thai Air Force Operation Department, said that Vietnam is expected to get MIG-23 jet fighters from the Soviet Union next year and to get more sophisticated MIG-27 and MIG-29 in the future. Thailand was a frontline country facing threat from Vietnam, he said, adding, it was therefore necessary for the Thai Air Force to obtain the American-made F-16A fighters which can match the MIG-23. Thailand was "a trusted ally of the U.S.," Gun said, "there should be no objection considering the situation in this region." [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0649 GMT 12 Nov 84]

CSO: 4000/037

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR; U.S., SOVIET POSITIONS

OW090925 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0042 GMT 6 Nov 84

["Year-end Roundup" by XINHUA reporter Xu Boyuan: "The Unquiet Gulf"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Nov (XINHUA)--The situation in the Gulf has remained tense since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in September 1980. There have been new developments in the situation this year.

1. The Iran-Iraq War Remains Deadlocked

The distinguishing features of the Iran-Iraq war this year are that the battlefield is rather quiet while the "tanker war" is unprecedentedly fierce and the war is once again deadlocked.

This is because, although some changes have taken place in the balance of power between the two belligerent countries, neither has absolute superiority over the other. Iraq's economic situation has improved to some extent this year through readjustment over the past year or so. Iraq has greatly reduced the quantity of imported consumer goods and the scale of capital construction. It has been able to defer the payment of a number of loans and its daily oil export has increased from 600,000 to 700,000 barrels last year to 1 million barrels this year. At the same time, Iraq's Armed Forces have been noticeably strengthened. According to the figures recently made public by the London-based Institute for International Strategic Studies, Iraq now has 3,500 heavy artillery pieces, 4,820 tanks, and 580 warplanes; if its newly purchased 30 "Mirage" aircraft are included, Iraq now possesses a total of 610 aircraft. Because Iran has difficulty finding weapons sources, its weapons and equipment are seriously inadequate. According to press reports, Iran now has 1,000 heavy artillery pieces, (?2,000) tanks, and fewer than 100 warplanes.

This is why Iran did not launch its long-publicized, large-scale land offensive after the end of its ninth offensive in February. Not until 17 October did Iran undertake a "limited" military operation at the central battlefield, but this operation caused no basic change in the war situation. However, Iran has numerous human resources, its oil exports have been restored to

some extent, and it still possesses rather strong economic strength. Before the war's outcome becomes clear, Iran refuses to hold peace talks and is bent on overthrowing Iraqi President Saddam Husayn al-Tikriti. With hundreds of thousands of troops at the battlefront along the border, Iran may launch an offensive at any time. Iran also has made some tactical changes, and this means Iraq does not dare slack off.

Despite all this, both sides are trying to break the deadlock and to achieve results advantageous to themselves. One of their methods is diplomatic maneuvering. While trying to drive a wedge between Iraq and the cooperation committee of six Gulf countries, Iran has been in private contact with those countries since this summer. On the other hand, Iran has been striving to improve its relations with Western Europe; in the latter half of this year Iran announced that it would implement an "open-door policy." According to reports, Iran has been working on the Soviet Union and France, asking them to cut off their supply of weapons to Iraq. Holding high the banner of peace, Iraq has been trying to win widespread international sympathy; at the same time, it has improved its relations with the Soviet Union, the United States, and Egypt. The Soviet Union resumed its supply of weapons to Iraq in February 1983, and Egypt provided military aid to Iraq. It appears that it is only a matter of time until Iraq and the United States resume diplomatic relations. And the United States has stricken Iraq from the list of countries supporting terrorist activities, which has created conditions for resuming the supply of weapons to Iraq. Iraq is also working on Syria through the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia, in an effort to make Syria abandon its anti-Iraq stand.

This year Iraq has also taken advantage of its air superiority to step up its blockade of Iran's oil-export port of Kharg Island in an attempt to cut off Iran's financial resources and to force it to make peace. Meanwhile, Iran has made surprise attacks on Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian oil tankers and those of other countries shipping oil from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The important oil shipping link in the Gulf has become very weak, and more than 50 merchant ships have been attacked there so far. Trembling with fear while sailing in the Gulf, crewmen call it the "sea of death."

2. Six Countries Unite in Self-Defense

The Iran-Iraq war has tended to spread, about which the cooperation committee of six Gulf countries is greatly concerned. This has accelerated their pace in expanding their arms and organizing joint defenses. According to the August issue of the monthly MIDDLE EAST, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, and Oman have all spent one-third of their 1984-85 budgets on defense. These countries' troops number less than 200,000 in all. This is why they have not hesitated to spend huge sums for advanced weapons and highly effective defenses, mainly for an air defense system and a guided missile network on the sea. The ministers of foreign affairs and national defense of the six countries also held a joint conference in September to discuss the question of forming a joint rapid deployment force and setting up a joint command, and the conference prepared a document in this regard. The six countries will

hold a summit conference in Kuwait this month to approve this document. The Gulf cooperation committee has now become a political, military, and economic entity, as well as an important force standing with Iran and Iraq like the legs of a tripod.

The six countries' attitude toward the situation is prudent. They worry that the superpowers may seize an opportunity to intervene and fight in the Gulf, which would endanger their security. At the same time, they are trying hard not to get involved in the war. While strengthening their defenses, they are also making efforts to mediate the conflict. This summer when the "oil tanker war" was most fierce, the United States indicated that it would provide military protection should they make such a request. However, they made no such request but stressed safeguarding the security of the Gulf with their own strength. Iraq obviously hoped that they would enter the war in a joint effort to deal with Iran. When Saudi Arabia shot down an Iranian airplane on 7 June, Iraq expressed its willingness to deploy its air force on the territories of the six countries. Then, the direct confrontation between the six countries and Iran might have been triggered at any moment. But the six countries remained very calm. As a result, the situation did not deteriorate further. Furthermore, they soon came in contact with Iran. For the first time in 4 years, Saudi Arabia indicated that it would welcome the president of the Iranian Majlis to go on pilgrimage to Mecca. Now these Gulf countries have become the most active mediators of the Iran-Iraq war. They are urgent in asking the two countries to end their war as soon as possible, but they have so far achieved few results.

3. The Shadows of the Superpowers

The Gulf situation has been turbulent for years, and the superpowers have been waiting for the opportune moment to intervene. The United States now has no diplomatic relations with Iran or Iraq. Since Saudi Arabia and other traditional U.S. friends do not agree to American intervention, the United States has so far done little in this regard. On the other hand, the Soviet Union has quietly made progress in expanding its influence. Since Iran once regarded both the United States and the Soviet Union as "devils," the Soviet Union has had no results in winning over Iran. Since last year, the Soviet Union has put its emphasis on Iraq by resuming its supply of weapons. At the same time, the Soviet Union has not put relations with Iran at an impasse. After a high-ranking official of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs visited the Soviet Union in June, the Soviet Union sent a vice minister of water resources and electric power [as received] to pay a return visit to Iran and express the desire to develop the relations between the two countries. The Soviet Union will also send military experts to Kuwait this year, and it will be the first time that the Soviet Union has sent military experts to a Gulf country. Kuwait struck a big weapons deal with the Soviet Union after the United States refused to provide Kuwait with antiaircraft "Stinger" missiles.

The Gulf situation is changing abruptly. It is now hard to predict the prospects of the situation and in which direction it will change. But one thing can be affirmed: It will be difficult for the Gulf situation to become tranquil in a short time, and continued turbulence will bring only greater intranquility and misfortune to the Gulf countries.

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

WORKS OF TITO PUBLISHED--Beijing, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--The People's Publishing House here has published a Chinese edition of the first of four volumes of the selected works of the late Yugoslav leader Josip Broz Tito. The book, being circulated throughout the country, contains articles, speeches and letters written or delivered by Tito from 1926 to 1951 in the early years of his revolutionary activities. The three other volumes were published earlier, between 1980 and 1983. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 11 Nov 84]

NO UNREST IN POLAND--Warsaw, 13 Nov (XINHUA)--The anti-socialist elements' designs to foment provocations by making use of the murder of priest Jerzy Popieluszko have failed and there is no unrest in the country, Polish Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said today. He told a press conference that the motives behind the provocations are to impair national reconciliation and dialogue between the government and the Church of Poland and to disrupt the Polish Government's efforts to improve relations with Western European countries. But, no positive process they want to undermine has been disturbed and their moves have failed to evoke social response, he said. Since the abduction of Popieluszko on 19 October, some dissidents and former "Solidarity" activists have issued statements and set up underground anti-government organizations. They fomented strikes and called for demonstrations, but they have found very few supporters. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1132 GMT 14 Nov 84]

POLISH PERFORMERS IN LIAONING--At the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the 116-member Mazowsze song and dance ensemble of Poland visited China after ending its performance in the DPRK. It arrived in the border city of Dandong on 9 November. Li Xishun, director of the Liaoning Provincial Foreign Affairs Office, and (Zhao Hua), vice mayor of Dandong city, as well as other leading comrades welcomed the distinguished Polish guests at the railway station. The Dandong City Government gave a luncheon in honor of the Polish performers. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Nov 84 SK]

CSO: 4005/181

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

XINHUA VIEWS SITUATION, 'TENSION' IN NICARAGUA

OW111857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 11 Nov 84

["Roundup: Nicaragua Faced With Tense Situation" (by Xu Faxing)--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Managua, 10 Nov (XINHUA)--Tensions in Central America have risen to a new high pitch over the past few days following the reconnaissance missions against Nicaragua conducted by aircraft and warships of the United States, which suspects that the Soviet Union has delivered MIG-21 fighters to Nicaragua.

The U.S. administration declared that if the Soviet-built jet fighters arrive in Nicaragua, the balance of military strength among the nations in this region would be upset, a situation which the United States would never tolerate. It said as soon as the United States discovers Soviet MIGs in Nicaragua, it would begin bombing Nicaragua's military targets.

Both the Soviet Union and Nicaragua have denied the U.S. accusation. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said that no Soviet freighters have ever shipped MIGs to his country. Nicaragua needs only the "necessary means" to defend itself, he added.

U.S. officials now say they are not certain if any MIGs have been delivered to Nicaragua. Asked by U.S. reporters today if he is pleased with the Soviet assurances that Moscow will not supply MIGs to Nicaragua, Secretary of State George Shultz replied: "Far from congratulating the Soviet Union, I think what they are doing is very destabilizing." He said the Soviet Union, directly and through its allies, has been building Nicaragua's arsenal.

However, the Nicaraguan Government has accused the United States of trying to use this incident as an excuse to invade Nicaragua and called for an urgent session of the UN Security Council to study the very serious situation and take effective measures.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua has intensified its preparations against war and called on its workers and residents to get mobilized to defend the capital.

The local media pointed out that this aggressive action against Nicaragua taken by President Ronald Reagan shortly after his reelection signifies a tougher U.S. policy toward Central America, in the next 4 years. The Pentagon has announced recently that the United States will state large-scale military exercises in the Caribbean. At the same time, El Salvador and Honduras will also start war games in the Gulf of Fonseca near Nicaragua.

All these war games are equated here with those held before the U.S. invasion of Grenada last year and regarded as a prelude of an invasion of Nicaragua. The United States, however, has refuted this charge.

The MIG storm is not over yet and how the situation will develop remains to be seen.

CSO: 4000/037

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DENG XIAOPING ON SOCIALISM WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 34, 20 Aug 84 pp 8-10

[Interview with Deng Xiaoping by LIAOWANG reporter: "What Is Socialism With Chinese Characteristics?"]

[Text] At the 12th National Party Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping proposed that China's modernization program must be based on the country's realities and that we must combine the universal truths of Marxism with China's concrete practicalities and build up in our own way socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Our efforts to create socialism with Chinese characteristics have aroused international attention. In his recent meetings with international friends, Comrade Deng Xiaoping was frequently asked by interested individuals what was socialism with Chinese characteristics, to which Comrade Deng Xiaoping had an incisive reply.

The Upholding of Socialism Is Important for China

[Question] What is the meaning of socialism with Chinese characteristics?

[Answer] As you can see, after the overthrow of the "gang of four" and since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, we have formulated ideological, political and organizational lines and a series of goals and policies. What is our ideological line? To uphold Marxism, Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism, or as Comrade Mao Zedong said, to seek truth from facts. It is very important to China that Marxism and the socialist road be adhered to. During the 1 and 1/2 centuries after the Opium War, China was invaded and humiliated. Only by embracing Marxism and insisting on taking the socialist road could China's revolution have succeeded.

People might wonder whether or not the Chinese people could have stood up and freed themselves if they had gone capitalist instead of socialist. The Nationalist Party tried capitalism for more than 20 years and it did not work. The Chinese Communists, on the other hand, have upheld Marxism, integrated it with the realities in China in accordance with Mao Zedong Thought, charted their own socialist route, adopted the approach of encircling the cities from the rural areas and successfully brought about the Chinese revolution. Suppose

that we were not Marxists and we failed to integrate Marxism with China's realities and work out our own way. China today would still be rent by dissensions, with neither unity nor independence. Frankly speaking, we must not only uphold Marxism but also have absolute faith in Marxism, otherwise the Chinese revolution will fail. This faith is a motive force. If we had gone capitalist instead of socialist after the founding of the People's Republic, China's turmoil would have continued. So would inflation, widespread poverty and backwardness. China has a very backward base. The industries we inherited from old China were almost nil and we did not have enough to eat. Since China had tried capitalism and failed, it must practice socialism to solve the problems of food, employment and unity. We have reiterated time and again, therefore, our resolve to uphold Marxism and to take the socialist road. But we uphold only that kind of socialism which is integrated with China's realities. Our socialism must meet China's circumstances and have Chinese characteristics.

Poverty Is Not Socialism, Not to Mention Communism

[Question] What is socialism and what is Marxism?

[Answer] We did not have a completely sober understanding of this issue in the past. Marxism attaches the greatest importance to the development of productive forces. Communism means "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." This requires the optimal development of productive forces and an abundance of social goods. Our most basic mission during the socialist stage, therefore, is to develop productive forces. The superiority of socialism manifests itself precisely in the greater and more rapid growth of its productive forces than under capitalism. If we had made mistakes after founding the People's Republic, it is that we have neglected in some ways to develop productive forces. Our present understanding is that poverty is not socialism, not to mention communism. The superiority of socialism lies exactly in gradually developing productive forces and improving people's material and cultural life. Given China's backwardness, we are confronted with such questions as how to develop productive forces and how to improve people's livelihood. In the final analysis, this is a question of upholding socialism or taking the capitalist road. If we choose the latter course, we can make a minuscule portion of the population rich but we absolutely cannot improve the well being of almost the entire population. That is why we must uphold socialism. Under the socialist principle of distribution--from each according to his ability, to each according to his work, excessive income disparities will not occur. In this way, we will have developed our productive forces without causing polarization in 20 to 30 years' time.

A Moderately Well-off Nation by End of the Century

[Question] What are the objectives of practicing socialism with Chinese characteristics?

[Answer] The four modernizations should at least make China a moderately well-off nation by the end of the century. I first mentioned this when former Premier Ohira of Japan visited us in December 1979. By "moderately well off," I mean a per capita income of \$800. For a developed country, this figure remains very low. For China, however, it would mean a marginal relief from its

backwardness and poverty. A massive effort is required to achieve this objective. China has 1 billion people. By the end of the century, total agricultural and industrial output value will have reached 1 trillion U.S. dollars. Distributed in the capitalist way, this amount would not have much impact; China would still be unable to shake off its poverty and backwardness. In other words, only a very small percentage of the population would live well. The rest would remain extremely poor. Under socialist distribution, however, this amount would enable the entire population to enjoy a decent standard of living. Socialism with Chinese characteristics will achieve a moderately well off society by the end of the century.

Engaging in Construction Behind Closed Doors Would Not Work

The modern world is an open one. China's historical backwardness was precisely due to its being shut out from international intercourse. Since the founding of the People's Republic, we have followed this policy to a certain extent, resulting in some difficulties. Certainly, some "leftist" policies, too, have caused us disasters, notably the "cultural revolution." In short, our experience over the 30-odd years is that it simply will not do to undertake construction behind closed doors.

The ideological line formulated by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee is to uphold the integration of Marxism with China's realities, insist on seeking truth from facts, relate theory to realities and take China's realities as our point of departure. In other words, we must uphold the basic ideas of Mao Zedong. Our political line is to make the four modernizations our top priority, and insist on the development of productive forces. Under no circumstances short of a world war would we deviate from this goal. Even when such a war breaks out, we will still go back to construction when the war is over.

It is impossible to engage in construction behind closed doors. Doors can be closed in two ways: you can close them to the world, or you can close them domestically, to another region or another department. We propose to speed up our development moderately, because too rapid a development is unrealistic. It is simply impossible to develop productive forces behind closed doors.

Revive the Domestic Economy and Open China to the World

[Question] What can be done to speed up socialist construction and development?

[Answer] We must invigorate the domestic economy and adopt an open external policy. First, we must solve the problems of the rural areas where 80 percent of China's population live. China's stability depends on stability in the countryside. It does not matter how well developed the cities are. Things just will not work out without a stable rural base. So our top priority is to solve the rural problems by instituting an open policy in the villages and mobilizing the enthusiasms of 80 percent of the population. This fundamental policy, laid down in late 1979, has borne fruits after the past 5 years. The National People's Congress held recently decided that reform must be expanded

from the rural areas to the cities to include not only industries, but also circulation and education, in fact, every trade, every profession. In short, we must continue to push ahead with domestic reforms. In foreign relations, we must further carry out the open policy. We have opened up 14 coastal cities, all large and medium-sized ones, and welcome foreign investments as well as foreign technologies. Management is also a technology.

Would all this strike a blow to socialism? I do not think so, because China is based on socialist economics. Its vast socialist economic foundation will not be affected by the absorption of hundreds or thousands of billions of dollars in overseas investments. Besides, we uphold the socialist principle of distribution and eschew polarization to ensure that foreign investments serve as an important supplement to socialist construction. Right now this supplement can be considered indispensable. Certainly, all this would bring about some problems but the negative factors would still remain less significant than the positive effects of accelerated development.

Rising Confidence in Taking the Socialist Road

Comrade Deng Xiaoping was full of confidence when he talked to international friends about socialism with Chinese characteristics. With determination in his voice, he said that China must accumulate even more experience and would come up with new solutions to meet any problems that might crop up. By and large, however, he believed that this road called socialism with Chinese characteristics is a feasible one and that China is justified in taking it. "We have been on this road for 5 and 1/2 years. Now we can tell our friends our confidence has increased."

Deng Xiaoping said, "There inevitably remain many things we have not handled properly. But as long as we stay the course, all such problems can be solved gradually. As for the speed of development, we have done pretty well during the past 5 and 1/2 years. We must quadruple China's total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century. Our growth rate during the past few years has exceeded our target. So let me tell our friends again we are more confident and full of hope."

12581

CSO: 4005/66

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LI PENG THANKS PLA UNIT FOR BUILDING JIANGXI DAM

OW051413 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Nov 84

[On-the-spot report by (Ren Caiping), (Wei Ming), (Chen Tianshun), and (Ma Hongliang) dated 3 November--recorded]

[Excerpts] We are now at the worksite of the water-diverting dam project of the Wanan hydropower station to provide you with an on-the-spot report.

Undertaking the project for diverting the water, the PLA unit 00639 put forward a loud and clear slogan: Exert all-out effort to make the water-diverting project a venture.

The Wanan hydropower station is a key construction project of China. Its dam will be 1,066 meters long and 46.5 meters high.

At 0812 on 3 November, (Xu Xiyuan), general commander of the project, gave the order to start joining up the two sections of the dam for diverting the water.

Leading comrades of the PLA unit all arrived at the worksite to personally direct the work.

At 1718, the two sections of the dam were successfully joined. For the first time in history the Gan Jiang water was blocked and diverted northward through a manmade water course.

Upon hearing the news of success of this water-diverting project from a radio broadcast, Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council, telephoned at about 2300 that night to extend congratulations and to thank all commanders and fighters to extend congratulations and to thank all commanders and fighters of this PLA unit for their work. He called on them to make continued efforts to speed up the work on the remaining part of the project.

CSO: 4005/167

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CAMPAIGN TO ELIMINATE ILLITERACY AMONG PEASANTS

OW080946 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA)--The government is launching a campaign to eliminate illiteracy among 80 million young and middle-aged peasants, Wang Yanwei, an Education Ministry official in charge of peasant education, told XINHUA here. He said the 1982 national census revealed that 230 million Chinese people were either illiterates or semi-literates, and that most of these--about 210 million--live in rural areas.

The target group in the present literacy campaign is the 80 million illiterate or semi-literate people between 12 and 40. The goal of wiping out illiteracy among this group is expected to be accomplished in 1995.

Wang said the literacy standard set by the State Council was 1,500 characters for peasants--enough to read simple publications, to keep accounts and write informal notes. The requirement for workers was 2,000 characters.

Wang will attend a 6-day "regional workshop on planning and management of universal primary education and literacy programs" which will open in Nanjing tomorrow. It is being organized by the UNESCO regional office for education in Asia and the Pacific and attended by 12 countries.

Wang said that since China's agricultural production has grown rapidly and peasants' incomes have increased, they are now keen for more knowledge of scientific farming. China's literacy drive would be of great benefit to them, he added.

The central government has formulated the guiding principles and policies on the literacy program, and educational departments at various levels have edited teaching materials and trained teachers. Implementation of the program is mainly carried out by authorities at the county, township and village levels, said Wang. Officials at the township and village levels are responsible for enrolling literacy students, recruiting teachers and providing grants.

He said universal primary education was the best way to eradicate illiteracy. China is striving to achieve it by 1990, he added.

CSO: 4000/034

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XU XIANGQIAN WRITES TO MAGAZINE FOR OLD FOLKS

OW130937 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0234 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 12 Nov (XINHUA)--In a letter dated 9 October to ZHONGGUO LAONIAN [Chinese Old Folks] magazine, Comrade Xu Xiangqian suggested that all retired old comrades continue to make contributions to the country by acting like Bo Le [referring to a man in ancient Chinese history who could tell a good horse when seeing one].

Comrade Xu Xiangqian said in his letter: Old age is a social problem. It is also a world problem. None of the capitalist countries pay as much attention to old folks as China does. This proves the superiority of the socialist system.

The letter said: Old comrades have all made their contributions in the long revolutionary war years and in socialist construction. Now they have retired. But they still face the question of making continued contributions and still need to maintain their revolutionary integrity in their later years. After stepping back from the frontline, the old comrades can still find many things to do. They can write memoirs, do some social work, or do some education work among young people. There is something else that is also very important. That is, to carry out investigation and study and discover and recommend people of competence. If we all turn into a Bo Le, we will have more and more people of competence in our ranks and our cause will prosper.

Comrade Xu Xiangqian also pointed out: Cadre departments and management departments at all levels should take good care of old comrades. They should be concerned for the health of old comrades, organize them to participate in activities they are physically capable of, and help them lead a life full of diversity. He hoped that the whole society will be concerned for the old folks and promote the fine social practice of respecting the old and the virtuous.

This letter from Comrade Xu Xiangqian will be published in the 11th issue of ZHONGGUO LAONIAN magazine which will be off the press in the next few days.

CSO: 4005/161

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS CONTRIBUTE TO MAGAZINE FOR HANDICAPPED

OW101212 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1534 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Article by reporter Chen Yan]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Nov (XINHUA)--The China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped and the SAN YUE FENG [SPRING BREEZE] magazine office held a tea party on the afternoon of 9 November to mark the start of publication of SAN YUE FENG magazine.

Deng Pufang, vice president of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped and director and editor-in-chief of SAN YUE FENG magazine, read out at the meeting inscriptions by Comrades Hu Yaobang and Wang Zhen. Hu Yaobang's inscription read: "This new society should offer revolutionary friendship to handicapped people; handicapped people should be optimistic about their futures." Wang Zhen's inscription read: "We should extensively mobilize the society to enthusiastically support the welfare of handicapped people."

SAN YUE FENG magazine is a catch-all monthly sponsored by the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, and is mainly aimed at the needs of the handicapped. It is also a forum for all who are concerned about the handicapped. It will offer theoretical articles and, at the same time, will be full of literary and artistic flavor. Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, contributed a signed article "The Whole Society Should Be Concerned About the Handicapped" to the monthly's first issue.

Deng Pufang spoke at the meeting. He said: SAN YUE FENG is a family member of the handicapped across the country. It will appeal for the handicapped and voice their aspirations.

Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, director of the General Political Department of the PLA, and honorary director of the China Welfare Fund for the Handicapped, also spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the PLA, he first congratulated the publication of the SAN YUE FENG magazine. He hoped the magazine would make contributions to handicapped people in learning science and technology and acquiring general knowledge, and arouse their fighting will. Zhang Youdi, Wang Meng, Liu Binyan, and handicapped writer Shi Tiesheng also spoke at the meeting.

Also attending the meeting were Zhu Xuefan, Fei Xiaotong, Zhao Puchu, and more than 200 people from the capital's literary, press, and publishing circles.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XINHUA INTERVIEWS EDUCATOR ON TEACHER-TRAINING

OW311309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 31 Oct (XINHUA)--To improve the teacher-training system is the most urgent task in reforming China's educational system, a veteran educator said here today.

In an interview with XINHUA, Dong Chuncai, 79, former vice-minister of education, said that efforts must be made right now to build a complete system from schools for kindergarten teachers to graduate schools.

One of the problems in China's education, Dong said, was that the increase of qualified teachers failed to keep pace with the growth of the country's student population. In 1983, China's 805 institutions of higher learning took in over 1.2 million students, 10.4 times the figure for 1949. Regular middle schools reached 96,500, with 44 million students, 42.3 times the 1.03 million in 1949. There were 862,200 primary schools across the country, with students numbering 135.78 million, 5.6 times the figure for 1949.

Meanwhile, the number of teachers grew considerably in the past 35 years. The country had 9.23 million teachers last year, 9.9 times the number of 1949. But quite a number of them were not qualified, Dong said.

More crucial, he said, was that the importance of teacher-training was underestimated in educational circles. As a result, some teachers' colleges looked down upon themselves and wanted to imitate the programs of comprehensive universities. Many young people did not want to be teachers. "This state of affairs does not keep pace with the country's modernization drive," he said.

Dong began teaching in 1928 when he graduated from the pedagogy department of a Shanghai university. He became vice-minister of education in the early 1950's and held this post until his retirement 2 years ago.

A complete teacher-training system from elementary to higher learning was built up in China between the 1950's and mid-60's. But the efforts were wasted during the 10-year "cultural revolution" (1966-76), when many such schools closed down or cut enrollment.

Dong and his colleagues have written a report on teacher training based on a recent nationwide survey. This was one of several surveys he organized in the past 2 years. Most of those taking part were members of the educational reform committee of the Chinese Association for the Promotion of Democracy, of which he is chairman.

The latest report called for a comprehensive reform of the present teacher-training program, more money for education and an overall national plan to develop teachers' schools and colleges. It said that the government should encourage factories, enterprises and social organizations to run teachers' schools and raise the social status and income of teachers.

Dong said that the report would be submitted to a national conference on teacher training later this year.

He also stressed the importance of adopting laws to ensure educational development. Most urgent, he said, were laws on universal education and teacher training.

The Association for the Promotion of Democracy is one of China's eight democratic parties. Among its members are prominent educators and experienced teachers. Since 1979 the association has made many suggestions on developing secondary education, of which quite a few have been accepted by government agencies. In addition it has sponsored spare-time schools, courses and lectures to help train qualified teachers.

CSO: 4000/034

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CORPORATION TAPS SOCIETY'S INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL

OW030958 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Taiyuan, 3 Nov (XINHUA)--A corporation in north China, starting with but 150,000 yuan a year ago, has developed into an economic entity with well over one million yuan of capital. The Jinguang Corporation in Shanxi Province, one of China's coal bases, has achieved this success by tapping intellectual potential scattered in society at large.

With the help of the corporation, Li Runchou, a peasant inventor, has found a factory to manufacture his improved battery. Li improved a miner's lamp battery 10 years ago but could not get it officially approved, and no factory would make it, as he was a peasant with only primary school education and his innovation was not perfect and still needed more work.

Then 6 months ago, Li contacted the Jinguang Know-How Development Corporation, which helped him perfect the design and sign a production contract with a factory. The new battery recharges in one-fifth of the usual time and discharges for half as long again.

The corporation fosters rural talent like Li Runchou's for the country's modernization drive. The corporation focuses on promoting talent and technology, organizing and implementing scientific research, offering technical services and publishing academic articles. It is financially self-supporting and has 50 departments.

The corporation's training department runs short to 2-year college courses for some 6,000 students in computer science, patent law, biomedical engineering and English, Japanese and Russian languages, as well as refresher courses for rural teachers.

The corporation has four institutes to spread computer science in production departments.

CSO: 4000/036

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HISTORY OF PUBLICATION OF LENIN'S WORKS IN CHINA

HK090333 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 84 p 5

[Article by Zhang Huiqing [1728 1920 0615]: "The Dissemination and Publication of Lenin's Works in China"]

[Text] Shortly after the October Revolution, Lenin's works began to be disseminated in our country. His works brought us revolutionary information, convictions, and hopes. More important, they provided our people with a sharp theoretical weapon and rich experiences in revolutionary practice. In the past 60-plus years, Marxism-Leninism has all along guided the course of Chinese revolution and socialist construction.

As early as 1919, the magazines JIEFANG YU GAIZAO [LIBERATION AND TRANSFORMATION] and XIN ZHONGGUO [NEW CHINA] founded in Beijing successively published Lenin's article "The Tasks of the Russian Political Party and the Proletariat." This was the earliest of Lenin's works published in our country. Later, communists in all parts of the country successively organized societies for the study of Marxism and established communist groups translating, studying, and spreading Marxism-Leninism. Before the founding of the CPC, more than 10 works by Lenin, including "A Great Beginning," "From the Destruction of Traditional Old Systems to the Creation of New Systems," "Economics and Politics in the Era of Proletarian Dictatorship," and so forth, had been published.

After the founding of the party in July 1921, the central leadership organ started strengthening the editing and publication of Lenin's works. In September 1921, the party's first publishing organ--the People's Publishing House--was established in Shanghai. After its establishment, the publishing house decided on the publication of the "Complete Book [quanshu 0356 2579] of Lenin," including 14 works by Lenin such as "On Imperialism," "'Left-wing' Communism, an Infantile Disorder," "On Strategy," and so forth.

In November 1923, the party again established [passage indistinct]. Many cities of the country held memorial services and carried out commemorative activities publishing and distributing Lenin's portraits and relevant biographic accounts and turning out special commemorative issues. The magazine XIANGDAO [GUIDE], an organ of the CPC Central Committee, published a special article entitled "In Memory of Lenin." In the "Booklet in

Memory of Lenin" published by the Beijing "National Conference in Memory of Lenin," the full [passage indistinct] "On Grain Taxes" was carried. Later, in the quarterly XIN QINGNIAN [NEW YOUTH] published in Guangzhou, five articles by Lenin on the problem of national colonies were carried in a concentrated manner. The DONGFANG ZAZHI [ORIENTAL MAGAZINE], GUOMIN RIBAO [NATIONAL DAILY], and so forth of Shanghai also published Chinese versions of articles like "On the System of Cooperation," "On Imperialism" and "The State and Revolution." The Chinese people's activities in commemoration of this great revolutionary teacher formed an extensive campaign for the propagation of Leninism.

According to rough statistics, from the founding of the CPC to the end of the first revolutionary civil war, more than 30 of Lenin's works were published.

After the failure of the great revolution, with the Chinese revolution at its nadir, the publication and dissemination of Lenin's works proceeded under extremely difficult conditions. But under the leadership of the party, our revolutionary cultural and publishing workers still insisted on translating and publishing Lenin's works. To avoid enemy inspection the name of Lenin was sometimes purposely changed to "Ilyich." The book cover was also sometimes disguised. The names of the publishing houses were often changed.

At the revolutionary base of the central soviet area, the party Central Committee and the government paid great attention to the translation and publication of Lenin's works. Despite frequent fighting and tough material conditions, many of Lenin's works were translated or reprinted. There were published such works as "The State and Revolution," "'Left-Wing' Communism, An Infantile Disorder," and so forth. In the magazine DOUZHENG [STRUGGLE], an organ of the Soviet Area Central Bureau, Chinese versions of many of Lenin's works were also published, such as "The Tasks of the Revolutionary Army," "Guerrilla Warfare," "On the State," and so forth.

Therefore, in the tough years of the second revolutionary civil war, works by Lenin published and issued in the Central Soviet Area and the Kuomintang-ruled areas still reached as many as 37 or 38 kinds.

During the period of the anti-Japanese war, on 5 May 1938, the date of the anniversary of Marx's birth, the CPC Central Committee established in Yunan a college on Marxism-Leninism. Some comrades were transferred to specially engage in compiling and translating. Marxist-Leninist works in the Marxist-Leninist works compilation and translation department established there. This was the first organ in the history of our party to compile and translate Marxist-Leninist works. Not long after, the CPC Central Committee again set up in Yunan a publishing and distribution department of the CPC Central Committee to direct party publication and distribution work in a unified manner. It started out under the name of JIEFANG SHE [LIBERATION AGENCY] publishing Marxist-Leninist works. It was credited with the publication of the "Collected Works of Lenin" in multi-volume edition. Despite enemy prohibition and persecution, some progressive

translators and publishing workers led by the underground party in the Kuomintang-ruled areas and those areas that had fallen into the hands of Japanese aggressors persisted in disseminating and publishing Marxist-Leninist works by various means. The Shenghuo [Life], Bookstore, the predecessor of the Joint Publishing Company, the Dushu [Book Reading] Publishing House, the Xinzhi [New Knowledge] Book Store and some other progressive publishing units and magazines successively published about 50 of Lenin's works.

In the period of the war of liberation, Lenin's works were published in a relatively large number in the many liberated areas. Lenin's works were also secretly published and distributed in large quantities by the underground party and progressives in the Kuomintang-ruled areas.

The then Foreign Workers' Publishing House of Moscow and the later Foreign Books Publishing House also translated and published large numbers of Chinese versions of Lenin's works for distribution in our country. This produced a tremendous effect.

From this, it can be seen that in the 30 years before liberation, there was never an interruption in the translation and publication of Lenin's works. Despite this, given various limiting factors, publication work had been done in a relatively fragmentary and scattered manner. The planned introduction of the many important ideological and theoretical legacies from Lenin was impossible. This could be done only after the founding of the new China.

Around the time the PRC was founded, publishing departments in the name of JIEFANG SHE again reprinted a number of Lenin's works. Among them were "Imperialism the Highest Stage of Capitalism," "The State and Revolution," "Extracts from Hegel's 'Logics,'" "The Development of Russian Capitalism," "Materialism and Empiricism," and so forth. These versions had mostly been translated and published before liberation. Before being reprinted this time, they were again revised by the original translators. Meanwhile, Chinese versions of Lenin's works published by the Moscow Foreign Books Publishing House were also distributed. Among them were the "Selected Works of Lenin" in two volumes, "On Marx and Engels and Marxism," and more than 10 separate editions of "On Grain Taxes," "The Current Tasks of the Soviet Regime," and so forth. During this period, the Joint Publishing Company and some book stores and publishing units in Shanghai, Beijing and Northeast China also successively published more than 10 of Lenin's works in separate editions.

In December 1950, the People's Publishing House devoted to publishing the state's political books was set up. The editing and publication of Lenin's works began to be planned in a concentrated and unified manner. On the one hand, previous versions were again revised and then published in the name of the People's Publishing House. On the other hand, the translation or rendering of new versions was organized.

In January 1953, the Bureau for Translating Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin of the CPC Central Committee was set up. Since then, the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin had been translated and published in a systematic and planned manner. The main task of the Central Compilation and Translation Bureau called for accelerating the translation of the three big collections of works, "Collected Works of Lenin," and "Collected Works of Stalin," under the premise of guaranteeing the quality of translations. The [word indistinct] was to enable these several voluminous Marxist-Leninist classic works to appear at an early date. The first Chinese edition of "Collected Works of Lenin" was a major project decided upon by the CPC Central Committee and completed shortly after the establishment of the Central Compilation and Translation Bureau.

The first Chinese edition of the "Collected Works of Lenin" was based on the fourth Russian edition (published from 1941 to 1951) of the "Collected Works of Lenin" edited by the CPSU Central Committee Marxism-Leninism Research Institute during the Stalin era. The fourth Russian edition contained 35 volumes. After the 12th National Congress of the CPSU, five additional volumes were turned out. Later, five more volumes were successively published. This made a total of 45 volumes. But the latter 10 volumes can only be regarded as a supplement to the fourth edition.

For the first Chinese edition of "Collected Works of Lenin," the first volume began to be published in 1955. Two volumes were published in 1956 and four volumes in 1957. A total of seven volumes were published in 3 years. By 1958, the pace of publication had been greatly accelerated. In that year, nine more volumes were published. As a tribute to the 10th National Day anniversary, 22 volumes were translated and published with maximum speed in 1959. Thus, the 38 volumes of the "Collected Works of Lenin" already published at that time by the Soviet Union were all brought out.

At a time when the 90th anniversary of Lenin's birth was being marked in 1960, the Central Compilation and Translation Bureau edited a 4-volume "Selected Works of Lenin," which was published by the People's Publishing House.

From the mid-1950's to the early 1960's, some specialized publishing houses also published quite a few works by Lenin, such as "Lenin on National Education" published by the People's Education Publishing House, "Lenin on Literature and Art" by the People's Literature Publishing House, "Lenin on Trade Unions" and "Lenin on Labor" by the Workers' Publishing House, "Lenin on the State and the Law" by the Legal Code Publishing House, "Lenin on Youth" by the China Youth Publishing House, and so forth.

In May 1963, 30 works of Marx and Lenin selected by the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department for reading by cadres were organized for publication by the People's Publishing House. Among them 11 were Marxist-Leninist works turned out in various editions, including one providing big-character type.

After the start of the "Great Cultural Revolution," the publication of Marxist-Leninist works were forcibly stopped. Only in 1970 when Chairman Mao called on cadres to "seriously read, study, and master Marxism" and also put forth six works of Marx and Lenin for study, did the publication of Marxist-Leninist works resume after an interruption of 4 years. These six works included "The State and Revolution" and "Materialism and Empiricism." They were then printed in large quantities.

At the National Publishing Work Forum in April 1971, Premier Zhou specially pointed out the need to pay attention to the publication of Marxist-Leninist works. In the conference documents, he also twice rectified such a presentation as "Chairman Mao's works and works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin" that had been used in the past few years, and changed it as "works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works." Meanwhile, Premier Zhou called for immediately re-editing and publishing the "Selected Works of Marx and Engels" in four volumes and the "Selected Works of Lenin" in four volumes. He also specially instructed that the structure of the Bureau for Translating Works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin not be changed, thus kept the bureau intact.

Beginning in 1972, the "Selected Works of Lenin" was reedited and published in four volumes, with its translations again revised. The reprinting of 39 volumes of the "Collected Works of Lenin" was organized. A number of separate editions of important works by Lenin were also printed in large quantities.

In 1975, the Central Compilation and Translation Bureau and the People's Publishing House again jointly planned and organized the translation and publication of "Lenin's Manuscripts." The task involving "Lenin's Manuscripts" is a tremendous one of adding all that had been left out. This called for putting in all that had been left out in all the works by Lenin, or all the 39 volumes of the Chinese edition of the "Collected Works of Lenin." A plan called for the publication of 17 volumes. Now, the first 10 volumes have been published. They make up for the portions not included in the first Chinese edition of the "Collected Works of Lenin" but included in the fifth Russian edition. The latter seven volumes contain all the literature not included in the fifth Russian edition but included in the Russian edition of the "Collected Literary Pieces of Lenin" [Liening Wenji 0441 1337 2429 7162] published by the Soviet Union. Such literature has mostly to do with "tentative data," such as drafts, outlines, main points, notes, and comments, and with some documents on national activities, such as cables, papers bearing instructions, short notes, instructive messages, records of talks, and so forth. Such literature is not very important, but from it we can see certain ideological trends in Lenin's mind at that time. These seven volumes have now also been all translated and are waiting for typesetting and printing.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four" and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the translation and publication of Lenin's works has further entered a new stage. On the basis of all the

work done above, a greater project is in progress. It is a new 60-volume version of "Collected Works of Lenin" decided upon by the CPC Central Committee and undertaken in its editing by the Central Compilation and Translation Bureau--a work which is well packed with literature and data and rendered in a Chinese version more accurate and relatively well suited to the needs of Chinese readers. It is to be published by the People's Publishing House. This magnus copus rich with the features of the Chinese edition from content to form has begun to reach readers. It is expected that all the volumes will have come out by 1990. The appearance of the new edition of the "Collected Works of Lenin" will mark a big step forward for our country in compiling and translating Marxist-Leninist works.

Sixty-five years have elapsed since our country published the first work by Lenin. Today, a review of the history about the dissemination of Lenin's works in China and especially conditions about the compilation, translation of and publication of Lenin's works since the founding of the new China clearly shows that our party has persistently held high the Marxist-Leninist banner from the founding of the party to date, whether in times of war or in a peaceful environment, whether in the revolutionary era or in the period of construction. Lenin's brilliant works and his rich ideological and theoretical legacies have all the time been the cherished spiritual wealth of our Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people.

CSO: 4005/167

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MARKED SUCCESSES IN ECONOMIC CONTRACT ARBITRATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 17 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Zhong Caichu [6945 2088 2806]:
"Conducting Prior Mediation, Negotiating Amicably, Treating Each Other as Equals and Dealing According to Law, Economic Contract Arbitration Achieved Marked Successes Throughout the Nation; Over 15,000 Cases Handled in 1 Year, Disputes Involving Over 323 Million Yuan Settled"]

[Text] In the 1 year since promulgation in August 1983 of the "Regulations Governing Economic Contract Arbitration of the PRC" and their widest propagandation and conscientious implementation by the organs at all levels charged with the administrative control of industry and commerce throughout the country, the work of economic contract arbitration has achieved marked successes. The arbitration organizations at all levels have already handled cases while still in their preparatory stage, and in this 1 year settled 15,158 cases, resolving disputes involving a total of 323,060,000 yuan. These cases of arbitration played a constructive role in safeguarding socialist economic order, in protecting the legitimate rights of the parties and in promoting the development of our economic construction.

According to the provisions of the arbitration regulations, the organs at all levels charged with the administrative control of industry and commerce took the work of setting up an economic contract arbitration organization firmly in hand. Up to the end of June, economic contract arbitration committees were established all over the country, with the exception of the provinces of Hunan and Yunnan and the autonomous region of Tibet. They were established by the bureaus in charge of administrative control of industry and commerce in 26 provinces, autonomous regions and directly administered municipalities, in 225 province-administered municipalities, prefectures and autonomous zhou and in 1,443 counties (cities) and city-administered regions. The state bureau in charge of

administrative control of industry and commerce also set up an economic contract arbitration committee. According to statistics, 1,959 full-time arbitrators have so far been installed throughout the country.

When engaged in arbitration, the economic contract arbitration organizations at all levels will uphold the principle of first attempting a mediation and of amicable negotiations, the principle of absolute equality of the parties before the law and of guaranteeing all parties equality in the exercise of their rights, the principles of proceeding from actual conditions, of attaching importance to evidence and to investigation and study and of handling all cases according to law, so as to effectively guarantee excellence in handling cases and to be highly appreciated by the parties.

9808

CS0: 4005/146

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IGNORANCE, CRIMINAL OFFENSES OF JUVENILES

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 17 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Lei Nao [7191 6984]: "Ignorance, Criminal Offenses"]

[Text] One of the major reasons for the high rate of juvenile delinquency is ignorance.

First, ignorance is an outstanding characteristic of juvenile delinquency.

Facts have proven that those who are ignorant are not necessarily criminals, but among criminals many are indeed ignorant persons. This fact is most strikingly reflected among the juveniles that commit crimes.

Many of these have diplomas but no education and have a record of formal schooling but no knowledge. A certain juvenile correctional institution carried out a one-time mathematics test of the juveniles in its care, choosing questions appropriate in difficulty to their records of formal schooling, but 25.6 percent of them scored zero, 61.8 percent did not pass and only 6.8 percent passed the test.

Last year, the comrade of the party committee at Shanghai's Communist Youth League, when introducing the procurator of the People's Supreme Court, who was visiting the Shanghai working group, said: among this year's graduates from senior middle schools, only 10 percent have truly reached senior middle school level, 40 percent are of junior middle school level and 50 percent are of elementary school or even lower level. The level of these students is too low, they cannot understand what they are taught in class, therefore take no interest and finally go from causing trouble in the classrooms to a path of criminality. For instance, among the 41 delinquent students of the Jinsha Middle School in the Hongkou District, 39 were students with extremely poor educational levels.

The above-stated circumstances are sufficient evidence for the fact that ignorance is an outstanding characteristic of juvenile delinquency.

Second, the relationship between ignorance and criminality. The ignorant cannot possibly be successful in their studies of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, cannot establish a firm proletarian world outlook, cannot possibly use the standpoint, outlook and methods of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought in summing up their own experiences and the lessons of their past and are therefore also unable to establish a firm outlook of dialectical materialism. A person without a correct world outlook will find it impossible to visualize the correct actions to be taken under complex social conditions.

An ignorant person cannot have correct ideals and convictions, as he will also be unable to form lofty ideological values and a noble lifestyle. Ideals and convictions are humanity's aspirations and endeavors for a glorious future; they reflect the thinking and desire of a certain class regarding the objective of its struggle. The ideological values are, furthermore, the unalterable state of mind of the people, governed and restricted by certain idealistic convictions and ethical customs. This mentality is nothing else but what we call in everyday life our thoughts and feelings or our mental character. One section of ignorant juveniles are now without lofty revolutionary ideals and aspirations. Some espouse philosophies of life of either of a feudalist bent by forming gangs with personal loyalties, or of a bourgeois pleasure-seeking mentality of merely eating, drinking and being merry-making. Their spiritual subservience to these two large trends is a major factor that spurs them on toward criminality. An inquiry among the young girls at a certain reeducation through labor brigade on a farm asked what a heroic deed was. The reply was: "A hero is one who goes through fire and water in loyalty to his or her friends, defends someone against injustice and is tough in a fight." To a question about ideals they replied: "To be able to eat and dress as one pleases, have sparetime to roam around in some famous cities and not to waste one's lifetime." Because they lacked a correct outlook on life, there was this constant display of pigheaded absurd sentiments, there was no quest for politics, no quest for progress, a persistence in the old ways no matter what, indulgence in self-admiration, placing one's personal benefits above everything else, an indifference to anything except one's own enjoyment, going even so far as not to shrink from challenging the law personally by violating the law and risking dangers in reckless moves.

An ignorant person cannot have communist ethics. Due to the poison spread by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," some of our juveniles who are uneducated and lack knowledge have acquired the bad habits of a kind of hooliganism; they are without education, without manners, without culture, without hygienic habits and have no regard for social morality or for public order. They band together, call each other brothers and formally swear brotherhood. On the slightest provocation they start fights, provoke quarrels and stir up trouble, come to blows and beat people up. They dally with womenfolk and secure in the knowledge that they have strong backing, they stop at no evil. Some become enemies of the people and sink into the abyss of evil criminality.

There are also some ignorant ones that have no skills and also make no effort to acquire a skill, therefore earn little, but spend "like running water." Since they cannot make both ends meet, they blame everyone and everything but themselves, willfully create trouble or resort to stealing and selling their loot in disregard of all rules and regulations; or they lead a vagrant life in society, join gangs of criminals, endanger the people and will stand condemned through the ages. It shows that the disparity between the material foundation of our present reality and the life that is being pursued is a material factor in leading juveniles to criminality. The contradiction between the development of the productive forces and ignorance is apt to have some people lose all ideals and any enterprising spirit and get into a state of mind of pessimism, world-weariness and indifference, and ultimately to a senseless ruin. Another factor leading to the renewed offenses by unemployed juveniles is the social discrimination against them and the lack of opportunity to earn a living.

To sum up, ignorance is indeed a major factor leading to criminality. It has therefore become a task of top priority to prevent or eliminate criminality by an energetic strengthening of the education of our juveniles and by utilizing a variety of channels and a variety of measures to carry out education in revolutionary ideals and in the revolutionary outlook on life among them.

9808

CS0: 4005/146

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO EVALUATES YUE FEI

HK100606 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Zhao Qinxuan [6392 0530 6513]: "Yue Fei's Poem 'Man Jiang Hong' and Patriotism"]

[Text] How should we regard patriotism in history? A comrade wrote in his article: It is probably inappropriate to recite Yue Fei's poem to the tune of "Man Jiang Hong," and should be avoided. It would also be farfetched to associate the national struggle at home in the past with patriotism. Living under the socialist system today, the Chinese people have no need to borrow Yue Fei's spirit to stimulate their patriotism. (See GUANGMING RIBAO 1 Aug 84, article by Xiong Xiyuan: "Yue Fei's Poem 'Man Jiang Hong' Should Be Avoided")

I hold that the above-mentioned view is not right.

Was Yue Fei a patriotic national hero? Should we or should we not recite his poem "Man Jiang Hong?" The answer should be in the affirmative whether in theory or practice. The negation of Yue Fei as a patriotic national hero on the grounds that his resistance against the Jin Dynasty was a national struggle at home can hardly hold water. The formation of China took the Han as its mainstay, and the government set up in the central plain along the Huang He and Chang Jiang was the central authority, which gradually developed over a long history by uniting with various minority nationalities. Before a stable and unified multinational China came into being, the national wars carried out in China's territory were national struggles at home, but at the same time, they had the characteristics of struggles between states (including those between a suzerain and its subject states). This is an objective, historical fact. Those heroes who emerged from these struggles, who loved the land on which their own nationalities lived and grew and devoted themselves to the unification of China, were all patriotic national heroes. In the final analysis, the right or wrong of these struggles depends on whether they helped the development of social productive forces, the unification and integrity of the Chinese nation, and the unity and stability of all nationalities. In this sense, the resistance of Yue Fei against the Jin in safeguarding the Song Dynasty had a historical, just, and progressive nature, and he was a patriotic national hero worthy of praise and should be propagated.

"Man Jiang Hong" is one of the few poetical or prose works by Yue Fei which has come down to us and is the most famous and widely circulated. The poem is filled with his worries about the country, and his passion to devote himself to the motherland. "Reading it a thousand years after its publication, we can still

feel the awe-inspiring righteousness of it." (Chen Tingzhuo on Poetry) It is also an objective, historical fact that in its long years of circulation, the poem has inspired numerous patriotic people at critical moments of national disaster. As "Man Jiang Hong" is a poem, and a literary work, inevitably it was written figuratively and with artistic license. "With burning hatred I will devour the flesh of captives of the northern tribes; and laughing I will quench my thirst with their blood." This line is precisely artistic license. As in the case of "causing a bloodbath in the enemy's palace," it is a figurative expression of Yue Fei's lofty aspiration to resist the enemy and save the motherland, by no means does it imply that he was a cannibal. According to the historical records, Yue Fei was a man "who cherished and showed respect to the able and virtuous," he was "widely read in Chinese classics and history," and was "concerned as is characteristic of a scholar." He advocated that "benevolence, faith, wisdom, courage, and discipline are all indispensable" in commanding an army, and often taught his subordinates to be "meticulous and to guard against blind slaughter"; in reference to captive generals of the Jin Dynasty, "those who can be made use of should be treated with kindness and sent back to their camp." The troops under Yue Fei's command "would not tear down people's houses to build a fire even if they were freezing to death, they would not plunder even if they were starving to death," and they were strict in discipline wherever they went. Even the Jin people honored Yue Fei as "Grandpa Yue," and were "ready to surrender when the troops under Yue Fei arrived." This contrasted sharply with the plundering and slaughtering of the Jin troops wherever they went. If we should, based on such expressions as "devouring the flesh" and "quenching one's thirst with blood," make the assertion that Yue Fei was a cannibal, this would be sheer speculation without any historical basis. The poem "Man Jiang Hong" has circulated to today, but it has not affected national relations, neither has any minority nationalities, the very people under attack in the poem, been heard to raise any objections to it. The view that reciting the poem "Man Jiang Hong" now would irritate national emotions and that minority nationalities would disapprove of it is groundless. With regard to the expressions "devouring the flesh" and "quenching one's thirst with blood," the article said, "looking at it today, in cases of resisting the aggression of external enemies, such expressions are not to be advocated; there is actually no need for us to return to a primitive age." Actually this is somewhat farfetched. We should know that war is the politics of bloodshed, which is full of iron and blood. Slogans such as "an eye for an eye" will still be used in future wars against aggression to increase morale. Of course, nobody will take it as literally "returning to a primitive age."

Patriotism is the deepest feeling for one's own motherland which has developed over hundreds of years. Socialism does not require breaking with the past or denying historical heritage; on the contrary, it is achieved only on the basis of inheriting all the excellent achievements in human history. It is still necessary to use the spirit of patriotism to stimulate the patriotism in our successors. However, both the concepts of motherland and patriotism belong to the sphere of history. All modern countries have their histories. Patriotism in different historical periods, has some things in common from a single lineage, namely, the love for one's motherland and the love for the land in which each nationality has lived and grown; it also has different forms and essences determined by specific historical conditions. The former has gone through the

sublimation of history and crystallized into the spiritual virtue of a nation, while the latter has lost its significance with the advance of history. When we pass on the patriotism of history, we should, of course, pass on its spiritual aspect in our devotion to the motherland today, but we should not copy some of the historical details. Of course, considering today's policies for minority nationalities, it is correct to be selective in propagating the patriotism of history. However, in reference to what should be avoided, we should follow the principle of historical materialism and make concrete analysis of historical personages and incidents under specific historical conditions. The mechanical appraisal of historical personages and incidents in terms of the modern concept of the state and policies for minority nationalities is not practicing historical materialism. If Yue Fei and his poem "Man Jiang Hong" are to be avoided, then Wen Tianxiang, Qiu Jing, Sun Yat-sen, and poems with the border areas during the Han and Tang Dynasties as their theme should all be avoided, while such national traitors as Qin Kui and Wu Sangui would become heroes of national unity. Would this not be reversal of history! Such unprincipled evasion of right and wrong in history would not only fail to lessen national contradictions, but would increase the confusion in the minds of the masses; it would not only fail to enhance the people's patriotism but would lead to its extermination.

CSO: 4005/181

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SHAANXI'S BAI JINIAN ON TESTING CADRES

HK070826 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 84 p 5

[Article by Bai Jinian [4101 4764 1628], secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee: "A Talk on Testing and Selecting Cadres"]

[Text] In order to build competent leading bodies and to promote outstanding cadres who really measure up to the four requirements, the most important thing is to do a good job in a down-to-earth manner in testing and assessing cadres. In accordance with our experience in selecting and promoting cadres, I think that we should pay attention to the following issues when testing and assessing cadres:

First, it is necessary to frame a clear definition of qualified people of talent. Do we really promote qualified people of talent or just show favor toward mediocrities or even flunkies? In theory, all of us may recognize that cadres being promoted must be dynamic in his work and be able to create a new situation and must measure up to the four requirements; however, this is not always the case in our practical work. Some of our leading comrades tend to regard competent cadres who have courage, insight, and a pioneering spirit and who dare to study matters, put forward original ideas, and solve problems on their own, as too proud, brash, opinionated, immature, recalcitrant, and difficult to get along with. "Good cadres" in their eyes often are people who are conservative, inert, overcautious, evasive, or slick, devious, keen on toadying, dishonest, and even insidiously two-faced. Their prejudice has seriously dampened the cadres' enthusiasm for reform, inhibited people of talent from playing a role, and done much harm to the party's cause. Therefore we should take a correct view of cadres who have definite ideas of their own and have initiative and insight, and should resolutely promote a large number of competent cadres of this kind in line with the four requirements to key leading posts so as to enable them to play a greater role in creating a new situation in our modernization process. We must resolutely oppose the viewpoint and practice of forcing cadres to draw in their horns and oppose any slanderous talk and flattery. We should very carefully assess the cadres' mentality and moral character which are reflected in their daily work and behavior.

Second, the primary point in testing and assessing a cadre is to check his attitude toward the party's line, principles, and policies. That is, we

should see whether he can keep his political position identical with the party central leadership and whether he can realistically and creatively implement various policies formulated by the party central leadership. We should pay special attention to seeing whether a cadre has creativity in his work or not, and should take this as an important standard for judging whether he has pioneering and reform spirit. If a cadre lacks courage and confidence in reform and only rests on mechanically copying and repeating phrases in central documents, he will never be able to do his work in a creative way. How can we rely on these people to advance our cause?

Third, when testing and assessing cadres, we should pay attention to their actual work and achievements. We should see how they handle their work, how they treat the masses, how they approach their superiors and subordinates, how they look at and deal with things, how they carry out the party's line, principles, and policies in their routine work, how they strive to create a new situation, and whether they have attained good results in their work. To test and assess a cadre, we should see whether he really places the party's cause and the people's interests in the supreme position, whether he really works in a down-to-earth manner, whether he really can use his brains to study and settle problems on his own, and whether he has really made achievements in his actual work. We must resolutely oppose the frivolous style of work which is characterized in indulgence in pompous verbiage and empty talk rather than down-to-earth work. We will never be able to form a correct judgment of a cadre if we learn little about his actual work but just rest our assessment on hearsay or secondhand reports and dossiers. In particular, when testing and assessing candidates for primary leading posts or for the third echelon, leaders at the higher level must come into direct and personal contact with these comrades so as to have a firsthand knowledge of their work performances and thoughts. All leaders at the higher level should share the responsibility for this work among themselves, and should not regard the work of testing and assessing cadres as something for which the organization department alone should be held responsible. Recently, when reorganizing leading bodies of various provincial departments and bureaus, all members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee were held responsible for making personal contact with specific candidates and making serious investigations of their actual work ability by visiting the units where they had been working. When testing and assessing cadres, party committees at all levels should act in the same way.

Fourth, it is necessary to pay special attention to the problem that some cadres refuse to handle concrete affairs as soon as they become "chiefs." Some cadres only want to act as overbearing bureaucrats and do not want to handle concrete affairs. Once they become "chiefs," they will refuse to use their brains, to write things, to handle affairs personally, and to go out to talk with their colleagues and subordinates. They even ask their assistants to write a simple letter or note or to make a phone call. In the course of reorganization, we must never allow these people to hold leading posts. Cadres of this kind in existing leading bodies must also be discharged from leading posts, if they refuse to mend their ways despite admonition.

Fifth, it is necessary to take a correct approach to controversial cadres. In the past, we used to "shelve" or "lay aside" the promotion of controversial cadres for 1 year or longer. This practice often stifled real talents and inhibited outstanding comrades of talent from displaying their aptitude in an appropriate position. It is normal that a person of talent may turn out to be a controversial figure. In a controversy, there must be true and false opinions. It is all the more necessary for us to take an active attitude to make investigations and to find out right and wrong. This will help iron out differences of opinion and will discover more talented people. Usually the controversy is focused on the prominent merits of a cadre, and the merits are indispensable and valuable for our reform.

Sixth, in testing and selecting cadres we must always be fair-minded, impartial, and upright. This is the most important character of leading cadres and cadres in charge of organization work. We should overcome the erroneous sectarian and localist ideas and the erroneous practice of deciding a promotion completely according to people's seniority. We must resolutely adhere to the principle of appointing people according to their ability and merits, and must oppose cronyism and factionalism in the matter of cadre promotions. We should also oppose the practice of making decisions according to personal feelings and balancing tactics among various groups. The assessment and promotion of cadres must not be influenced by the incorrect opinion or impromptu motion of one or two leaders. The opinions and motions of leading cadres can only be taken as a reference rather than a foundation for the judgment on a cadre.

CSO: 4005/167

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RETIRED CADRES USE SPARE TIME PRODUCTIVELY

OW090138 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0832 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Report by reporters Li Shanghai and Zhang Yanping]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA)--According to the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, currently, more than 830,000 veteran cadres throughout the country have been discharged from office, and are recuperating at sanatoria, and over 1.3 million veteran cadres have retired from state organizations and institutions in the country as a whole. At a discussion on organization work last April, the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee pointed out: It is necessary to help these veteran cadres who have stepped down open new avenues in social activities, so they can spend their remaining years in peace, and give full play to their spare wisdom and strength. Comrade Hu Yaobang recently pointed out: After some veteran cadres step down, the question of their methods of work remains to be completely solved. He called for the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee to sum up experiences and openly disseminate good methods in newspapers and magazines. Accordingly, the departments concerned under the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee introduced to these reporters good experiences, acquired in various places in this connection.

According to an investigation conducted by the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the party's organization departments in all places have, in accordance with the free will and speciality of these veteran cadres, organized them to engage in social work in the following aspects:

Veteran cadres, who have been discharged from office or who have retired in various places, all regard training young people to be successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause as their greatest aspiration. They introduce the party's fine traditions of young people by holding report meetings, give party lectures to young party members, and accept posts offered by schools as part-time teachers and after-school assistants.

They help grassroots-level organizations run collective productive and welfare institutions. An educated young service agency, organized and set

up with the help of cadres discharged from the Beijing Municipal Food Bureau, has run 79 collective enterprises and hired over 1,940 unemployed youths.

They conduct investigation and study and become good advisors. Licheng County, Shanxi, has set up advisory organizations at the county, commune, and brigade levels.

They help departments concerned do mass work. "Networks receiving letters and visits from the masses" have been organized in some areas to help departments in charge of letters and visits from the masses handle this work.

They voluntarily run schools to train qualified personnel for the "four modernizations." They have been invited to teach specialized training classes attended by cadres, teachers, and finance and accounting personnel in many areas and departments. Some have raised funds to run schools of arts to train qualified personnel specialized in fine arts, photography, writing, calligraphy, vocal music, singing, and dancing. Some of them settling in rural areas have run agricultural technical evening schools to help peasants master knowledge of scientific farming.

They are invited by some societies and other nonofficial and social organizations to fill honorary posts. After the Ministry of Commerce established the "Society of Commercial Policy," 34 of them joined this society to help the ministry's party group conduct investigation and study. They have written 54 investigation reports.

They engage in technical service work. In some places "retired scientific and technical workers' associations" and "retired engineers' associations" have been established to invite retired specialized technical personnel to help medium-sized and small enterprises solve difficult technical problems.

In coordination with the central task, they engage in work of a temporary nature. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and all ministries and commissions of the central and state organizations, have assigned a number of cadres, discharged from their offices or retired, to join the organization reform leading group, the party rectification pilot work group or liaison group, examination and acceptance group for hitting criminal activities in the economic sphere and enterprise reorganization, and other organizations of a provisional nature.

The Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee points out: The above-mentioned methods can be used by localities to organize retired veteran cadres in joining social activities.

CSO: 4005/167

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LI XIANNIAN MOURNS HUBEI-HENAN BORDER MARTYRS

OW071155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1613 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Report by reporter Ren Zhaoying]

[Text] Wuhan, 6 Nov (XINHUA)--An inauguration ceremony for a monument to revolutionary martyrs in the Hubei-Henan border area was held in Dawu County, an old revolutionary base in Hubei Province, today. President Li Xiannian sent a letter to express his profound grief for the fallen martyrs.

Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, made a special trip to Dawu to attend the inauguration ceremony.

The Hubei-Henan border area is located in the Central Plains. People in this area made great contributions to the revolution during the CPC's infancy and the Second Revolutionary Civil War period. Comrade Li Xiannian led troops to engage in guerrilla warfare behind the enemy's lines in this area during the war against Japan. With Dabeishan as its center, the Hubei-Henan border area's democratic base for resistance against Japan was established by the 5th Division under the New 4th Army. Thousands of young men and women in this border area laid down their precious lives in the long revolutionary war years.

The monument to revolutionary martyrs in the Hubei-Henan border area stands on a hill in the Dawu County park dedicated to the martyrs. The west side of the monument is engraved with Comrade Li Xiannian's inscription, which reads: "Eternal Glory to the Martyrs Who Heroically Laid Down Their Lives for the Revolutionary Cause." The monument's east side carries Comrade Xu Xiangqian's inscription, which reads: "Inherit and Develop the Revolutionary Martyrs' Spirit, Fight for the Four Socialist Modernizations."

President Li Xiannian's letter to the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government was read at the ceremony. The letter says: "I send you this letter on the occasion of the inauguration ceremony for the monument to revolutionary martyrs in the Hubei-Henan border area to express my profound grief for the fallen martyrs." A similar letter from Comrade Wang Shoudao, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission, was also read at the ceremony.

The ceremony was addressed by Liao Hansheng and Hubei Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING WANBAO ON COMMEMORATION ACTIVITIES IN MEMORY OF WU HAN

HK060700 Beijing BEIJING WANBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 84 p 1

[Report by Zhou Shiyuan [0917 1102 3220]: "Comrade Xiaoping Satisfies her Request--an Interview with Wu Puyue, Sister of Wu Han"]

[Text] Not long ago, at the invitation of Wu Han's sister, Wu Puyue, Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote an inscription for the Wu Han Memorial Pavilion, which was nearing completion. When I heard the news, I paid a special visit to Comrade Wu Puyue.

Immediately after I sat down, Wu Puyue took a piece of Xuan paper from a big file on which was written the two characters "Han Pavilion." She showed me the original article and said: "See how bold and vigorous are the strokes of these two characters written by Comrade Xiaoping!" With deep feeling and unusual excitement, the old lady pointed at the article and continued: "Comrade Xiaoping assigned a person to send this article especially to me 2 days ago. I am quite aware that Comrade Xiaoping highly regards people with both ability and political integrity. He was intimately acquainted with Wu Han."

It is quite natural that she could not help from being excited. Today her wronged brother has been rehabilitated and this year coincides with the 75th anniversary of his birthday, the 50th anniversary of his graduation from Qinghua University, and the 15th anniversary of his unjust death. Comrade Wu Puyue told me that in order to commemorate Wu Han, a series of activities will be carried out commencing 25 October. Qinghua University, Wu Han's alma mater, will build a "Han Pavilion" near the beautiful lotus pond on the campus. The Beijing Society of Historical Studies will hold grand commemorative meetings, sponsor an exhibition of Wu Han's life story, and publish his selected works on historical studies and the "Collected Works of Wu Han." The Beijing Publishing House will also publish "A Biography of Wu Han." Comrade Peng Zheng has already written an inscription for this long biography.

Then the old lady took a letter from the desk and handed it to me. The letter was sent by the people of her hometown, Yiwu, Zhejiang, and said that in October they will hold report meetings and academic discussions

on "Dismissed From Office" to commemorate Wu Han and will open Wu Han's former residence to the public. At the end of the letter, they told Wu Puyue with intense emotion that while commemorating Wu Han, they will also perform "Dismissed From Office," a historical drama for which Comrade Wu Han was persecuted.

If Comrade Wu Han could hear these news in the nether regions, how gratified he would be!

The old lady's eyes were brimming with tears as she went on. However, when the topic gradually changed to Wu Han's rehabilitation in 1979, she again could not hold back her excitement. She told me that after the rehabilitation and memorial meeting held that year, many people who were not acquainted with us wrote letters with deep feeling to cherish their memory of Wu Han and to express their condolences to me. A young woman wrote a letter to Wu Puyue that she respected Wu Han and wrote a letter to him asking for advice. She did not expect that after a few days she would receive a letter from Wu Han sincerely instructing her how to study and make progress. She read the letter over and over again and was so excited that she could not sleep for several nights.

Now she still keeps the letter, regarding it as the most valuable souvenir in her life....

The old lady stood up and pulled out a book from the bookshelf. It was "A Biography of Wu Han" published abroad. So she told me another story.

During the early period of the "Cultural Revolution" when criticism of Wu Han was at a high tide, some people mailed criticism materials to American-Chinese scholar Dr Li Youning, asking her to write articles and criticize Wu Han abroad. In reading the materials she felt Wu Han was not a bad element at all, but an upright scholar and a respectable historian. As a result, she decided to write a biography describing the true life of Wu Han. In order to verify some historical materials, she later made a special trip to China. She met Wu Puyue and told her the reason for writing the book.

While listening to this story, I could not help recalling two ancient Chinese sayings: "Justice lies in the people's hearts;" and "public opinion will decide which is right and which is wrong." Now the fact that everyone is commemorating Wu Han precisely proves that he is a respectable man.

CSO: 4005/167

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU YAOBANG WRITES INSCRIPTIONS FOR BEIJING PARK

OW061138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--Construction work began in Beijing Friday on China's biggest amusement park. It is expected to be completed next June. The Miyun International Amusement Park, which will cover 40 hectares in the capital's northeastern outskirts, is part of Miyun County's Beihe Park, now being laid out.

According to blueprints, the amusement park will include cable cars, dodgems, space rides, a big dipper, shooting stalls and other rides and games. It is a joint scheme by the Miyun County authorities and a Beijing firm. Wang Xingyi, head of Miyun County, said the scheme also included a cultural center with science, culture and sports facilities, a nationalities center with yurts, bamboo houses and hamlets amid coconut palms, and a museum on Chinese history.

Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, wrote inscriptions for the Beihe Park and its international amusement park during his inspection tour of Miyun County on 26 August.

CSO: 4005/167

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

'MEMOIRS OF NIE RONGZHEN' RECENTLY PUBLISHED

OW271339 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0226 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--Following the publication of the first volume, the second and third volumes of the "Memoirs of Nie Rongzhen" were published recently by the Jiefangjun Publishing House, thereby completing this 480,000-character autobiographic-style memoir. The combined 3-volume deluxe edition will also come off the press this year.

In the memoirs, which contain full and accurate historical materials, the author vividly recalls the course of events, tells of his personal experience, and ponders deeply the developments in those distant years, while practically and realistically summing up lessons learned from the major events of our party and Army. By so doing, he has produced a profile of the half-century Chinese revolution, led by the proletariat of China, covering the rise of the revolution, its initial development, and its expansion, as well as its victory. This 3-volume work is a valuable resource for those who study the history of our party and Army. It is a fine instruction manual for carrying out education in our revolutionary tradition and in our outlook on life among the masses, especially for the young people.

The second volume of the "Memoirs of Nie Rongzhen" records the path traversed by the author in leading soldiers and civilians in the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei border area, during the period of the war of resistance against Japan, to establish and consolidate anti-Japan bases in that area under extremely complicated and difficult conditions in the enemy's rear and, by uniting people of all strata, to win final victory in that war. This volume also tells the story of the author's participation in the Yanan rectification campaign and the 7th National CPC Congress.

The third volume deals with the author's life and work from the autumn of 1945 to 1976. It recalls how he led soldiers and civilians in the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei liberated area to win the war for liberation, tells of his personal experience in taking part in and directing battles in the latter stages of the war for liberation and in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, and recalls his participation in the effort to promote the modernization and regularization of our Army. It depicts in detail his

respect for science and competent personnel, his concern and love for intellectuals and his success in exercising leadership over the scientific and technological front.

In the chapter exposing several questions about Lin Biao, the author reveals Lin Biao's problems during the war years, systematically exposes the crimes committed by Lin in colluding with the "gang of four" during the "Great Cultural Revolution," analyzes their criminal nature and sums up lessons learned from these developments. Many of the stories have never been told before.

Concluding his memoirs, Comrade Nie Rongzhen said: "I am convinced that the cause of communism for which the CPC has been and is fighting to realize will eventually be victorious on China's soil, no matter how many difficulties and setbacks it may encounter on the revolutionary road."

CSO: 4005/167

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEED FOR CHARACTERS REFORM--ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO (CHINA EDUCATION JOURNAL) on 6 November frontpages a report saying that, after listening to reports about a discussion meeting on reform of Chinese characters not long ago, Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, stressed that great importance should be attached to the reform of characters, and that the experiment of phonetic notation of Chinese characters for easier recognition to shorten the time needed by people to become able to read and write them must be well conducted. The paper also reports on the frontpage that several primary schools in Heilongjiang have markedly improved the pupils' ability to read and write by carrying out this experiment. Over 300 primary schools throughout the country have begun this experiment. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 Nov 84]

PENG ZHEN WRITES INSCRIPTION--Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--RENMIN WENXUE [PEOPLE'S LITERATURE], a fairly influential journal, marked its 35th founding anniversary today. It dwelled on its achievements while making public its twists and turns as well as mistakes during a certain period. Wang Meng, chief editor of the journal, said: "We just like to say that when the state prospers, the literature in the country also flourishes. The destiny of the journal is closely connected with that of the state." The meeting held in Beijing today to mark the founding of RENMIN WENXUE gave people a profound impression. Everyone attending the meeting got a copy of SELECTED SHORT NOVELS which was carried by this journal in the past years. Just like the editor said in the preface of the book, here we can have a glimpse of the development of China's socialist literature and art. Veteran writer Ding Ling said today: "I cheer RENMIN WENXUE and wish that the journal become even more popular!" Several days ago, revolutionaries of the older generation wrote inscriptions, pinning great hopes on this journal. Peng Zhen wished that the journal would become a garden for the development of the socialist spiritual civilization." Deng Yingchao's inscription read: "Write more good articles to serve the four modernizations." [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 24 Oct 84]

GROUP VISITS HAINAN ISLAND--According to a report by this station's contributing correspondent (Wang Qichun), a work team of the NPC Law Committee, led by Xiang Chunyi, vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee,

visited the administrative region from 27 October to 2 November. It carried out investigations into how foreign capital and overseas Chinese capital has been used, how the PRC law on joint ventures using Chinese and foreign investment has been implemented, and probed into questions concerning legislation of economic laws. The work team listened to work reports by responsible members concerned of the regional CPC Committee and held a forum of relevant responsible members of departments directly under the administrative region. The work team also went to (Xinglong), Sanya, and other places to find out how foreign capital and of overseas Chinese capital actually has been used. [Text] [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 6 Nov 84]

GU MU JUSTIFIES CAPITALIST MASS PRODUCTION--Gu Mu, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and State Councillor, made a report on the situation in China's opening to the outside world at a recent report meeting. He emphasized: To learn from the capitalist experience of large-scale production does neither depart from the classic way nor rebels against orthodox ways. The policy of opening to the outside world adopted by China is a long-term national policy, as well as an important component part of the reform of the economic structure. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Nov 84]

PROTECTING MINORITY CULTURAL RELICS--Beijing, 2 Nov (XINHUA)--The first national meeting since the founding of the People's Republic of China on the work dealing with cultural relics of people of minority nationalities concluded in Beijing on 2 November. During the 7-day meeting, staff members in charge of nationality work and cultural relics from various localities summed up and exchanged their experiences in the work dealing with cultural relics of people of minority nationalities. The participants discussed preparations for the building of the China Nationality Museum and issued an appeal to people in the whole country asking everyone to protect and take good care of cultural relics of people of minority nationalities. Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, and Burhan Shahidi; responsible persons of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Ministry of Culture, and other related departments; as well as experts and scholars including Sa Kongliao, Xia Ding, Chang Shuhong, Su Bingqi, and Weng Dujian attended the closing ceremony at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, spoke at the closing ceremony. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1256 GMT 2 Nov 84]

BEIJING INSPECTION TOUR--Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--A 64-member group of the CPPCC National Committee, including Vice Chairmen Dong Qiwu, Yang Chengwu, Xiao Hua, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Burhan, Deng Zhaoxiang, and Zhao Puchu and some other members, began an inspection tour of Beijing on 5 October. Beijing Municipal Party Committee Secretary Li Ximing, Mayor Chen Xitong, and responsible persons of departments concerned gave the inspection group a warm welcome and briefed it on the situation in Beijing's industry, agriculture, tourism, foreign liaison work, commerce, and service industry in recent years. Yang Jingren and Liu Lantao, vice chairmen of the CPPCC

National Committee, also attended the briefing. Beginning tomorrow, the members will visit and inspect the Rigezhuang Brigade in Shuenyi County's Mabo Township, the Yanhecheng Brigade in Mentougou's Yanhecheng Township, the Beijing people's food factory, Jianguo Hotel, the Beijing municipal shoe factory, Changcheng Hotel, the Beijing plastic products factory, and the Beijing Friendship Store. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1706 GMT 5 Oct 84]

DENG XIAOPING WRITES INSCRIPTIONS--With the approval of the CPC Central Committee, the provincial CPC Committee has decided to erect two monuments for Martyrs Mao Zetan and Gu Bai in Ruijin and Xunwu Counties, respectively. Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Advisory Commission and the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, recently wrote inscriptions for the monuments. Martyr Mao Zetan was Comrade Mao Zedong's second younger brother. He joined the Chinese Socialist Youth League in 1921 and the Chinese Communist Party in October 1923. He heroically sacrificed his life on 26 April 1935 while fighting the enemy in the (Honglin) mountainous area, Ruijin County. Martyr Gu Bai was a native of Xunwu County. He began to embrace revolutionary ideas in 1922 while he was a student in Mei County, Guangdong Province. He joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1925. He gloriously sacrificed his life in the spring of 1935 while fighting the Kuomintang troops in (Yuanyangkeng), Longshan County, Guangdong Province. [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 84]

INSCRIPTION FOR SEA WATCH SHIPS, PLANES--Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--The State Oceanic Bureau recently decided to put the inscription "China Sea Watch" by Peng Zhen, Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, on all the country's sea watch ships and planes. Comrade Peng Zhen wrote the inscription on 9 October at the request of the State Oceanic Bureau. The Bureau has already instructed its subordinate departments to have the original boldfaced mark "China Sea Watch" on all sea watch ships and planes changed to Comrade Peng Zhen's inscription. The State Oceanic Bureau is a PRC organization in charge of ocean supervision. Since the "Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Maritime Environment" went into effect on 1 March 1983, sea watch ships and planes sent by the bureau have regularly cruised the maritime areas under the country's jurisdiction, have kept close watch over the country's maritime environment, and have contributed to the protection of that environment. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1146 GMT 25 Oct 84]

TITLE FOR FISHING MAGAZINE--Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--The first issue of ZHONGGUO DIAOYU [CHINA FISHING], a quarterly sponsored by the China Fishing Association, was published today. This is the first nationwide fishing magazine published in the country. Xu Xiangqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, wrote the title for the magazine. Jin Li, chairman of the China Fishing Association, wrote a congratulatory article for the first issue of the publication. In the forward, the magazine says: The main tasks of ZHONGGUO DIAOYU are to promote fishing activity for civilized people and oppose undesirable customs, to introduce knowledge about

fishing and exchange fishing skills, and to promote the development of the country's fishing equipment industry and offer better services for the fishing activity. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 24 Oct 84]

TITLE FOR WOMEN'S PUBLICATION--Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--ZHONGWAI FUNU [CHINESE AND FOREIGN WOMEN], for which Comrade Chen Yun has written the title, will start publication in January next year. A comprehensive monthly sponsored by the Beijing Municipal Women's Federation, the magazine will introduce mainly distinguished women abroad in various circles such as politics, economy, science and technology, literature, art, and sports; report on family and social lives of the people of other countries, especially women and children; introduce scenic spots abroad; provide readers with scientific and technological information; and introduce and publish foreign literary works. Moreover, ZHONGWAI FUNU is also geared to the needs of the country and will reflect the spirit of the women in the capital and other places in the 1980's; reflect the voice from women; provide legal consultations; discuss and introduce experience in matters of love, marriage, family, and children's upbringing and education; popularize scientific knowledge; offer advice for a better life, and act as a go-between for marriageable men and women. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0255 GMT 24 Oct 84]

NPC OFFICIAL MEETS OVERSEAS CHINESE--Beijing, 28 Sep (XINHUA)--Ye Fei, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress, met here this morning with some of the overseas Chinese who have come to attend celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Ye Fei, who is also chairman of the Overseas Chinese Committee of the NPC, extended welcome to the overseas Chinese visitors from the five continents and praised them for the active efforts they had made to strive for China's reunification. Ye gave a briefing on China's achievements during the last 35 years. China's national day falls on 1 October. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0900 GMT 28 Sep 84]

FILM CONTEST PRIZES ANNOUNCED--Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--Six TV documentary films reflecting the life of young pioneers are to be awarded "Golden Child" prizes. The TV films are the best chosen from 26 recommended by different parts of the country to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Young Pioneers Organization which falls on 13 October. The decision to award the films was announced by the Young Pioneers' Working Committee under the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee at a press conference here Wednesday. One of the winning films is a four-series documentary, "Little Masters Under the Flag of the Young Pioneers" produced by the Chongqing TV Station. It tells of how the city's young pioneers collected 60,000 yuan for the building of a huge piece of sculpture featuring revolutionary martyrs; how children learned to make meals; and of their protection of trees and a wounded pigeon. The Working Committee and the Central TV Station will award the winners a statuette of a golden child this December. The winning films will be shown on TV starting on 13 October. China has 130 million young pioneers between the age of 7 and 14 years old. They are led by the Chinese Communist Youth League. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 11 Oct 84]

EAST REGION

FUDAN UNIVERSITY CHANGES ENROLLMENT POLICY

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 23 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Zhang Chengjun [4545 2052 6874]: "Combine Recommendation and Examination To Make an Exception to Enroll New Students"]

[Text] With the support of the city's Recruitment Supervisory Department for Schools of Higher Learning, Fudan University has reformed its recruitment policy of "having one's entire life determined by a single exam"; it now combines college entrance exam results with students' overall behavioral, intellectual, and physical development in high school. Entering the university this fall is a group of freshmen with sound background, special skills, and stronger problem-solving capabilities. Exceptions were made to recruit some students whose grades did not meet the standard.

Should a 14-year-old high school student whose college entrance exam results was 40 points below Fudan's passing grade but who was highly recommended by his school be allowed to enter? Fudan assigned recruitment personnel to look into the daily performance and grades of the student. They learned that the student had skipped one year in elementary, junior high, and senior high schools respectively, and that he had always been a top student. After having considered both the student's day-to-day performance and exam result, Fudan made an exception and allowed him to enter.

As far as students recommended by various high schools are concerned, Fudan tends to recruit those with special skills and strong analytical and problem-solving capabilities. Fudan assigned two outstanding English teachers to test and interview a student at the Shanghai School of Foreign Languages whose knowledge of the English language was relatively strong and who had published translation works in newspapers. The student did well on the test and in the interview. Fudan decided to recruit the student on the basis of his day-to-day performance and actual ability even though he had done poorly in the math part of the college entrance exam which made his total grade lower than the passing grade for Fudan's foreign languages majors. A 16-year-old student of Shanxi Province's Yuancheng High School named Shen Kegong is strongly gifted with mathematic abilities. Ordinarily tables and calculators are needed to compute the 7th or 8th root of a five- or six-digit figure, and it takes a while to get the answer even with such aids. But Shen Kegong needed only nine seconds to come up with the correct answer. His abilities had

been reported many times by newspapers; however, since he had taken the college entrance exam before he graduated from high school, he did not obtain a passing grade. Under the recommendation of concerned departments in Shangxi, Fudan's recruitment department assigned teachers to go to Shanxi to conduct an interview. Shen Kegong proved that he does have a good memory and great potential, and was recruited by Fudan's Math Department.

Three years ago, with the permission of the city's Higher Education Recruitment Supervisory Department, Fudan University was first to recruit students on the basis of combining recommendation with college entrance exam. It has now established close ties with 20 out of the city's 26 keypoint schools. Prior to college entrance exams, the leaders, class directors, and instructors of these schools jointly recommend a group of students and make public their behavioral, intellectual, and physical evaluations. Fudan, on the other hand, dispatches teachers and cadres to introduce students in these schools to various specialized fields of studies and subjects and assist them in the selection of the desired departments in which to take their college entrance exams. Once recruitment is in process, students recommended by their schools are given top priority by Fudan. This year, Fudan recruited 200, or 93 percent, of the 216 students recommended by their schools. These students usually perform better. Fudan recruited students who scored in their college entrance exams the highest grades in literature, and foreign languages, and also those with the first, second and third highest grades in science.

12680

CSO: 4005/2

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI ESTABLISHES TECHNICAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 22 Aug 84 p 1

[Article by Tao Hungguang [7118 3163 0342]: "Shanghai Is in Every Way Pooling Resources and Finding More Channels To Run Technical Secondary Schools"]

[Text] This paper has learned that our city is developing technical secondary education through a variety of formats. Presently there are 216 units (classes) of all-day technical secondary schools and technical secondary schools for staff members and workers in the city. More than 50,000 students will be enrolled in these schools after recruitment this year. This can gradually ease off the severe proportional imbalance between colleges and technical secondary schools.

As urban and rural industrial and agricultural production continues to expand, many regions and enterprise units have been pooling resources actively in order to develop technical secondary education and cultivate the talent needed. Talent estimate conducted by the Chongming County Government indicates that the county needs nearly 3,000 more professional accounting personnel. Even if the county asks urban technical secondary schools to train 100 of these people every year, it would take more than 20 years to attain that number. Therefore, they have decided to establish a technical secondary school in finance and economics, which will begin recruiting students this year. The Fengxian County Government has made available the facilities of one school and invested more than 500,000 yuan in a new industrial school this year. Every year the Bureau of Industry of the county and commune brigade appropriates between 100,000 and 200,000 yuan to schools for the training of two classes of technical machinery students, who will work for town and township industries. The Shanghai County Government has formed a technical secondary class in construction, which is expected to accommodate 40 students. The county plans to, on the basis of this class, form a high school in construction which will recruit students in the entire city. In view of practical necessities, some agencies are offering classes that have never before been offered in the city's technical secondary schools. The city's Judicial Bureau has invested more than 1 million yuan this year in establishing new reform-through-labor schools and reform-through-labor work assignments in order to upgrade the quality of disciplinary actions in reform-through-labor units. In order to resolve "difficulties in having clothes made," the city's garment company has offered a technical secondary course in fashion and technical design in Jingan District's

Changping High School to provide training for company designers of western and Chinese style clothes. Huguang High School has offered a technical secondary course in library science to resolve the shortage of middle-level library personnel in medium- and small-sized libraries in various regions.

Many old technical secondary schools, after having completed what is required of them in state planning, are trying to develop the potential of a group of urgently-needed talent through a variety of formats such as "joint management" and "cooperation and contract training." Last year, the city's technical secondary schools "contract trained" 1,010 technical secondary school students in finance, agriculture and forestry, health, and political science and law for the city hall, rural town and township enterprises and other provinces and cities. This year, they continue to cooperate with and train more than 1,200 technical secondary school students for suburban villages, enterprise units and six provinces and cities in eastern China. "Joint management" and "cooperation and contract training" have opened up channels through which talent can be transferred to rural villages. Suburban villages were previously plagued by a shortage of technical talent in agriculture, forestry, finance and electric industrial enterprises because there were no distribution channels. This year relevant technical secondary schools in the city will "contract train" more than 360 technical secondary school students for these villages.

Little money and time are needed to run technical secondary schools for staff members and workers successfully. Leaders of various levels and many enterprise units have begun to attach importance to them. They try to develop student potential and overcome obstacles. They offer financial, material, and qualified personnel support to technical secondary schools for staff members and workers. As a result, these schools now have some of the basic qualifications. Presently, the city has inspected and approved the reopening and establishment of 133 technical secondary schools (classes) for staff members and workers. Twelve thousand students will be recruited this year and the total number of enrollment which reach over 21,000. The 101 technical classes offered by technical secondary schools for staff members and workers are all integrated with production needs. Some classes, such as those in commodity management, movie projection techniques, meteorology, have never been offered before.

12680

CSO: 4005/2

EAST REGION

STAFF, WORKERS EDUCATION RESEARCH SOCIETY SET UP

OW111314 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1627 GMT 9 Nov 84

[Article by reporter Zhao Wei]

[Text] Xiamen, 9 Nov (XINHUA)--The data from the inaugural meeting of the National Staff and Workers Education Research Society, which concluded today, and the society's first annual meeting have shown three new tendencies in the education for China's staff members and workers: Many middle-aged and young staff members and workers are eager to gain more advanced general knowledge and professional skill after completing make-up lessons in primary education and technical skill; scientific and technical personnel are striving to learn new knowledge; and cadres are generally paying attention to studying management.

In recent years, more and more middle-aged and young staff members and workers have applied to study at senior middle schools or secondary vocational or technical schools for staff and workers. Of the more than 2 million young workers in Shanghai, about one-fourth have applied to attend senior middle schools or secondary vocational schools for staff and workers. This year Jiangsu's Zhengjiang City has doubled the enrollment of senior middle schools for staff and workers but only one-third of the applicants can be accommodated.

The broad masses of scientific and technical personnel are generally eager to raise their level of foreign languages and to learn new knowledge and information. In recent years, the State Science and Technology Commission and the Chinese Academy of Sciences have organized comrades who have returned to China after studying or visiting foreign countries and foreign scholars to give various lectures introducing new knowledge and technology at home and abroad. Such lectures are very welcomed by scientific and technical personnel. At present, 80 percent of the research personnel of various research institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences are capable of using electronic computers. In addition, all research institutes of the academy have set up foreign language classes of various kinds.

In the past, cadres on the job often complained that they were "too busy to find time for study." Now the broad masses of cadres are taking the initiative in making time available to learn knowledge of management or

related professional knowledge. In 1983, some 200,000 cadres were trained in various forms throughout the country. The number is expected to increase in this year. In 1983, there was only one management college for cadres; now there are 65 such colleges.

The China Staff and Workers Education Research Society was set up in Xiamen on 5 November. At the same time, the society also held its first annual meeting. Zhang Jingfu and Yuan Baohua were elected honorary presidents of the society and Pu Tongxiu was elected president of the society. More than 170 representatives of various localities in China and a number of departments concerned of the State Council attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/161

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANDONG OFFICIAL DIES--Comrade Zhang Xuanwu, chairman of the Shandong Provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and adviser to the advisory office under the provincial People's Government, died of illness on 13 October in Jinan City. He was 77 years old. On the afternoon of 18 October, the following people paid their last respects to the deceased. Li Zhen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of the province; Xu Leijian, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Zhou Xingfu, Xu Meisheng, Guo Yicheng, Zhang Weiqin, and Xu Wenyuan, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and leading comrades from the provincial-level departments and mass organizations. [Excerpts] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Oct 84 p 2]

FUJIAN ISLAMIC RELIC BOOK--Fuzhou, 18 Oct (XINHUA)--A book on the studies of Islamic relics in Quanzhou, Fujian, entitled "Stone Carvings of Islam in Quanzhou," will be published jointly by the Ningxia People's Publishing House and the Fujian People's Publishing House. In ancient China, Quanzhou was a major port of communications with foreign countries. A large number of Arabic Moslems once came to settle in this place, leaving many Islamic relics and historical materials. The book contains more than 300 pictures of Islamic stone carvings found in Quanzhou with narrative statements in Arabic, English, and Chinese. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0126 GMT 18 Oct 84]

JAPANESE PREFECTURAL DELEGATION--Xue Ju, governor of Zhejiang Province, met at the Hua Gang Hotel at noon yesterday with Koichi Inoue, president of the Council of the Japanese-Chinese Friendship Association of Japan's Shizuoka Prefecture and head of the delegation of the association. The meeting was held in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two sides exchanged their ideas and views on how Zhejiang Province and Shizuoka Prefecture should further promote friendly cooperation in the future, and expressed great confidence and high hope in future friendly cooperation. After the meeting, Governor Xue Ju hosted a luncheon in honor of Mr Koichi Inoue. Attending the meeting and banquet were Wang Jiayang, president of the Zhejiang Province chapter of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries; Zhong Boxu, mayor of Hangzhou City; and responsible persons of the departments concerned of Zhejiang Province. [Text] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Oct 84 p 1]

CEREMONY FOR JIANGSU GAMES--A ground opening ceremony for the Second Workers Games of Jiangsu Province was held at the Wutaishan Stadium in Nanjing on the morning of 4 November. Attending the opening ceremony were Hui Yuyu, member of the CPC Central Committee's Advisory Commission; Shen Daren, Zhou Ze, Chu Jiang, Chen Huanyou, Yang Yongyi, Li Zhizhong, Chen Suiheng, Sha Yuying, and (Deng Jianzhong), leading comrades of the province and Nanjing City; and Zhang Ming and Zhang Yuhua, leading comrades of Nanjing Military Region. Chen Huanyou, chairman of the Organizing Committee for the games and vice governor, delivered an opening speech. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Nov 84]

FUNERAL SERVICE FOR LIU FEI--According to XINHUA RIBAO, Comrade Liu Fei, member of the Fourth and Fifth CPPCC National Committees and former advisor to the Nanjing Military Region, died of chronic illness in Nanjing on 24 October 1984 at the age of 80. A funeral service was held for him in Nanjing on the afternoon of 4 November. Xiang Shouzhi, commander of the Nanjing Military Region, officiated at the funeral service. Political Commissar Guo Linxiang delivered a memorial speech. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Nov 84]

SHANDONG DELEGATION TO JAPAN--At the invitation of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Representative Assembly, Japan, a Shandong Provincial People's Congress delegation headed by Gao Fengwu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, left Jinan for Japan on the evening of 6 November. The delegation consists of six members and will pay a 14-day friendly visit to Japan. [Excerpts] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Nov 84]

JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY REFORM--Shanghai Jiaotong University recently decided to further reform the system of assigning jobs to its graduates by establishing direct contacts between the supply and the demand and by assigning all graduates at once. State Council Vice Premier Wan Li wrote comments on a report submitted by Jiaotong University for instructions. He pointed out: Please investigate and study a whole range of educational reforms and carry them out according to the resolution of the Third Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee. Jiaotong University may carry out reforms before other schools and may experiment. The current reform of the system of assigning jobs to graduates should be approved. Under the new system of assigning jobs to graduates, the unit, which is given a quota of graduates to accept should in accordance with the government principles and policies concerning job assignment, directly contact the school and set forth concrete requirements. Meanwhile, to a certain extent, the school should allow its graduates to choose the unit for which they will work, respect the graduates' wishes as much as possible, and make recommendations to units in need of personnel. The units may recruit personnel through examination. Students who graduate with top honors or honors have precedence over others in choosing a work unit. Graduates who have completed the courses but failed to obtain a diploma or who have been disciplined by the school but have shown no visible sign of repentance, should be sent back to the registered permanent residence of their families if units in need of personnel refuse to use them. In planning job assignments, it is necessary to ensure the urgent needs of the country's major departments and key projects. It is also necessary to create the conditions to encourage graduates to work in remote border areas and hardship posts. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 8 Nov 84]

JIANGXI GOVERNOR FETES JAPANESE DELEGATION--Jiangxi Governor Zhao Zengyi met with, and feted, the third visiting group of the Union for Japan-China Friendship of the Gifu Prefectural Council of Japan at the Jiangxi Guest house on the morning of 6 November. The group was headed by (Yoshi Furuta), a member of the Gifu Prefectural Council and president of the Union for Japan-China Friendship of the Gifu Prefectural Council. Its deputy heads were (Takeo Yamamoto) and (Yoshihisa Tano), while its secretary general was (Sachiko Hirotaka). The host and the guests had a cordial and friendly chat and exchanged gifts. Present at the meeting were responsible comrades of the Foreign Affairs Office, the Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and the Department of Light Industry of the provincial government. The 16-member visiting group arrived in Nanchang on 2 November. Vice Governor Liu Bin met with, and feted, the Japanese friends on behalf of the provincial people's government and the Jiangxi branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries on the afternoon of 2 November. The group visited Nanchang and Jingdezhen cities from 3 to 5 November. It left Nanchang on the afternoon of 6 November. [Text] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 84]

CSO: 4005/165

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PRC TO PUBLISH BOOK ON YUNNAN FRONTIER GUARDS

OW061003 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2335 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] "The Great Wall on the Southern Border"--a book on the heroic deeds of our Yunnan frontier guards in striking back at the Vietnamese invaders in self-defense in the Laoshan and Zheyinshan areas--will soon be published. Leading comrades of the Central Military Commission have written inscriptions for and the preface to the book, giving high praise to the feats of the Yunnan frontier guards in defending the border of the motherland.

"The Great Wall on the Southern Border" is a vivid and authentic record of the self-defensive counterattacks that our Yunnan frontier guards launched against the Vietnamese invaders in the Laoshan and Zheyinshan areas. It depicts the praise-worthy and heart-moving fighting deeds of nearly 30 combat heroes and meritorious models and warmly eulogizes their spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism. Some articles contained in the book were once printed and distributed on a limited scale to various units for study, and they have already received favorable comments. Some units used them as reading materials for the party members in the course of party rectification. As a result of efforts to enrich its contents, the book to be published soon will contain much more materials than those already distributed.

Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and director of the General Political Department, wrote the preface to the book. Entitled "The Pride of Contemporary Youths," the preface states: "The Great Wall on the Southern Border" is a lively teaching material that the broad masses of youths in the whole army and the whole country must study. Facts have proved that the new generation of youths, led and educated by the Chinese Communist Party, is a lovely, promising, and completely trustworthy generation. These young people are fighting and giving their lives for the prosperity and defense of our motherland. We should be proud of the fact that our motherland and our army have such an aspiring young generation.

Yang Dezhi and Hong Xuezhi, both deputy secretaries general of the Central Military Commission, wrote inscriptions for "The Great Wall on the Southern Border." The inscription by Yang Dezhi reads: Emulate the Heroes' Examples

and Carry Forward the Revolutionary Spirit of the Battles in the Laoshan and Zheyinshan Areas to Promote the Modernization and Regularization of Our Army. Hong Xuezhi's inscription reads: Learn From the Heroes' Lofty Character and Make Still Greater Contributions to the Construction and Defense of the Motherland.

Zhang Aiping, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and a celebrated calligrapher, wrote the book title.

"The Great Wall on the Southern Border" is edited and published by the Main Branch of the XINHUA News Agency in the Liberation Army and the BAN YUE TAN Magazine.

CSO: 4005/162

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN LAW SOCIETY HOLDS REPRESENTATIVE MEETING

HK020823 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] The second representative meeting of the Henan Provincial Law Society was held in Zhengzhou from 28 to 31 October. This meeting made great achievements in ideology, organization, and academic exchange.

(Song Zhaoshu), member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee and secretary of the Political and Legal Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, and Zhang Shude, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the provincial Federation of Social Sciences, respectively spoke at the meeting.

Comrade (Song Zhaoshu) said: It is hoped that legal studies can serve even better our province's reform of economic structure, that legal studies will be closely integrated with the stern struggle against crime to promote the basic improvement of our province's social order, and that the activities of the law society can be unfolded even better to create a new situation in legal studies in our province.

At the meeting, the representatives listened to, examined, and discussed the work report made by President (Ma Jinghan) on behalf of the first council. They discussed, revised, and adopted the new regulations of the Henan Provincial Law Society and elected 47 members of the new council. Comrade Ma Jinghan, president of the provincial Law Society, was reelected.

CSO: 4005/161

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN'S LIU ZHENGWEI MAKES INSPECTION TOUR OF COUNTY

HK091039 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Not long ago Liu Zhengwei, (Zhang Zhigang) and other comrades went to Gongxian County to find out how the people there were studying the documents of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, to make an inspection of reform of the economic structure and commodity production in the county, and to visit seven town and township enterprises. They were satisfied with the daring attempt made by the county in reforming its economic structure after earnestly implementing Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions and with the rapid development of commodity production over the past 2 years. They also fully affirmed the county's achievements.

When making an inspection of the work in Gongxian County in 1983, Comrade Hu Yaobang hoped that Gongxian County would develop more rapidly and make full use of its natural resources on and under the ground so as to strive to fulfill the target of quadrupling industrial and agricultural output value ahead of schedule.

Comrade Hu Yaobang's instructions greatly inspired the people in Gongxian County to speed up the development of commodity production. On the basis of conducting investigations and study, they formulated a plan for quadrupling the annual industrial and agricultural output value by 1990 and are resolved to achieve the target of the annual industrial and agricultural output value reaching 1.3 billion yuan by 1990.

After listening to the report, Comrade Liu Zhengwei delightedly said: Since Comrade Hu Yaobang's inspection, Gongxian has made rapid progress in its work and has taken the correct road. With the rapid development of commodity production, enterprises have been set up in thousands of households. Various factories have been built in the county, the number increasing from last year's 1,000-odd to this year's 10,000-odd. This trend is now in the ascendant. The development of town and township enterprises has resulted in fundamental changes in the proportion of the rural labor force. At present people engaged in industry, commerce, transportation, and service industry account for 58 percent of the total labor force, and this percentage is still increasing. From your county people have realized more deeply the correctness of what was put forth at the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, namely, the

socialist planned economy is a planned commodity economy based on public ownership, in which the law of value must consciously be followed and applied. They have further strengthened their confidence and determination to implement the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and have further realized that vigorously developing commodity production is the only way to quadruple industrial and agricultural output value.

An enlarged meeting of the 2d plenum of the 4th provincial CPC Committee will be held soon and the main item of the meeting will be to study and implement the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to study the problem of implementing the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of economic structure and the problem of vigorously developing commodity production in connection with the province's reality. The provincial CPC Committee hopes that all localities and party and government organizations at all levels will earnestly study the documents of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, conduct in-depth investigation and research, link the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee with the reality in their own areas and departments, and formulate concrete plans and measures, so as to implement the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee in a creative way.

CSO: 4005/162

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG GOVERNOR ATTENDS COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY

OW131051 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1449 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 11 Nov (XINHUA)--Teachers, students, and workers of Zhongshan University held a meeting today to mark the 60th anniversary of its founding by Sun Yat-sen [also known as Sun Zhongshan].

Zhongshan University, whose original name was Guangdong University, was founded by Sun Yat-sen in 1924. It was renamed Zhongshan University in 1926 in commemoration of Mr Sun Yat-sen.

Nearly 10,000 persons attended today's meeting. They included Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee; Liang Lingguang, also a secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and governor of Guangdong Province; Zhou Peiyuan, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Zeng Sheng, a member of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Gao Yi, an adviser of the Ministry of Education; Huo Yingdong, a well-known figure from Hong Kong, and his wife; representatives of foreign colleges that have relations with Zhongshan University; and teachers, students, and workers of Zhongshan University.

Li Yuesheng, president of Zhongshan University, addressed the meeting. He pledged to carry forward Mr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary spirit when founding the university, to strive to carry out reform, to gear education to the needs of the nation's modernization, and to take into account possible future trends in the world situation to create a still brighter future for Zhongshan University.

CSO: 4005/162

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

HENAN NATIONALITY TOWNSHIPS ESTABLISHED--Since the beginning of July this year, Henan Province has set up 32 nationality townships. Twenty nationality townships will be set up in the near future. [Summary] [Changsha Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Oct 84]

GUANGDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING--The 10th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded in Guangzhou this afternoon. The meeting opened on 5 November. Vice Governor Wang Pingshan reported on developments and reforms in education in the province. The meeting also heard reports from the provincial higher people's court, people's procuratorate, and public security department on cracking down on crime, and a report from the judicial department on reforming criminals. The meeting adopted a resolution on continuing to crack down hard on crime. To help the members better study and appreciate the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, before the discussion of various items on the agenda began, the meeting invited Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo to speak on studying the Central Committee decision on reforming the economic structure. [Excerpts] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Nov 84]

PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK--On 6 November, the group for guiding party rectification of the provincial CPC Committee sent two liaison groups to the Changsha mineral machinery plant and the Hunan Teachers' University to carry out a pilot project of the second phase of party rectification. Two liaison groups had previously been dispatched to Shaoyang Prefecture and Shaoyang City in mid-September to carry out pilot projects there. The four units in which pilot projects are now being carried out were chosen after earnest debate and are representative areas. The main tasks of the liaison groups are to keep abreast of the situation; know the trends; listen to the opinions of various sides; to assist, supervise, examine, and coordinate party rectification work in the units where they are dispatched; and to explore experiences for the second phase of party rectification. [Text] [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 84]

CSO: 4005/162

SOUTHWEST REGION

EDUCATION FOR MINORITY NATIONALITIES IN YUNNAN

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 25 Sep 84 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Chen Mengjiong [7115 1322 3518]:
"Flourishing Development of Education of the Minority Nationalities in Yunnan Province; Students of Each of the 24 Minority Nationalities Throughout the Province Attend Their Own National Universities, Middle and Elementary Schools; 1.5 Million National Minority Students Attend Schools, Over Five Times the 1952 Figure"]

[Text] Since liberation, Yunnan Province has taken its characteristic feature of being a mountainous border region inhabited by many nationalities as starting point in an energetic development of the education of its nationalities, so that students of each of the 24 nationalities throughout the province are now having their own national universities, middle and elementary schools. At present, the students from minority nationalities throughout the province attending school number 1.5 million, which is over 5 times the 1952 figure. The national minority students in middle and elementary schools account for 28.3 percent, which comes basically close to their proportion in the population.

Yunnan Province is a border region with more than 4,000 km of frontier line and mountain areas accounting for 94 percent of its territory. Most national minorities, who account for one-third of the entire population of the province, live in economically backward and inaccessible mountainous regions or near the frontier. Aiming to cope with these actual conditions, Yunnan Province has taken measures consonant with these very conditions and opened up three channels to provide more study opportunities for minority nationality youths. The first channel is to establish national schools in regions where minority nationalities live in compact communities and to overcome the difficulty of students living dispersed over a large area and being unable to attend a nearby school by instituting a system of boarding schools, also by giving

consideration in the instructions to the peculiarities of students from minority nationalities. The province has directly allocated funds for the establishment and operation of 40 middle and elementary schools of this type, attended by 14,000 students, with board and lodging completely provided by the province. The prefectures and counties are operating 987 schools, where students also receive board, lodging and stipends. To train specialists and cadres from among the various minority nationalities, the province has expanded its program and established a Yunnan Minority Nationality College. The second channel is the institution of nationality classes at the major middle schools in the prefectures, zhou and counties to solve the problem of providing qualified minority nationality students for transfer to higher level schools. There are now 330 such nationality classes in the middle schools throughout the province with over 20,000 students attending. Institutions of higher learning have also established 18 nationality classes with 367 students attending. The secondary vocational schools teaching agriculture, medicine and finance have established 94 nationality classes with 4,581 students attending. The third channel is to adopt some exceptional measures, such as lowering the grade points for admission to schools in general, raising study stipends, granting exemptions from sundry school fees, etc. as a way to attract a larger number of students from the minority nationalities and making it possible for them to attend school, to stay in school and make good progress in their studies. Compared with last year, students of minority nationalities attending institutions of higher learning and secondary vocational schools throughout the province has increased 13 percent, those in middle schools 5 percent and those in elementary schools 9 percent.

In developing education for minority nationalities, Yunnan Province also pays attention, in the way schools are run, to the communal life and work customs of the minority nationalities. Children in the mountain regions generally have to perform such subsidiary work as tending sheep and cattle, cooking or looking after younger children, making it impossible for them to attend full-time schools. In view of these conditions, the provincial department of education summed up and propagated the experiences of Fuyuan County in adopting a variety of methods in running its schools, setting up a large number of schools with every-other-day instruction, half-day schools and early morning, lunchtime or evening instruction, teaching by circuits and doubled-up instruction, to resolve the conflict that the children of minority nationalities experience between school attendance and productive work. In

consideration of the customs among women of Miao nationality in such minority nationality autonomous zhou as Wenshan and Honghe of practicing embroidery and hemp weaving, skilful craftsmen were hired for handicraft classes to teach embroidery and hemp weaving skills, attracting the girls of the Miao nationality to come to school and learn these crafts. These measures achieved remarkable success and raised the rate of school attendance of children of school age. During last year alone, the attendance at elementary schools increased by 22,000, which is a rare event in the normal course of educational development.

In developing education among the minority nationalities, Yunnan Province has recognized that nurturing persons qualified to teach is a question of strategic importance. The province has in recent years concentrated financial and material resources on a solution of this problem. The province, the prefectures and the counties have allocated a large amount of funds and adopted certain measures for the training of teachers, for further advanced in-service training of teachers and the improvement of working and living conditions of teachers. Since 1979 over 24,000 schoolteachers maintained by the minority nationality people were taken over by the public school system. Basically, every county has instituted facilities for further in-service training of teachers, and all of the 8 minority nationality autonomous zhou of the province have instituted minority nationality teachers training colleges. The province has also allocated a special fund to employ teachers of real ability and learning from outside the province to help in the educational work in the border areas of the minority nationalities. Many areas have prescribed that teachers working in the mountain areas, in border regions and in the areas of the minority nationalities need not serve probation periods, shall be moved up in the wage scale and shall receive a living allowance, in order to encourage more teachers to come to work hard for the cause of education of our minority nationalities.

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CS0: 4005/146

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN RADIO, TELEVISION UNIVERSITY DEVELOPED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by the Communications Group of Sichuan Radio and Television University: "Sichuan Radio and Television University Forging Ahead; in the Past 5 Years Over 83,000 Students Enrolled, 21,600 Graduated or Completed Courses, Many Became a Backbone Force in Their Particular Units"]

[Text] In the 5 years since its inception in 1979, the Sichuan Radio and Television University, growing from a small beginning into a large institution, has developed and forged ahead until it has by now achieved most gratifying successes, receiving acclaim and favorable comment from society.

Up to now, the radio and television university of our province has had 5 terms of student recruitments and has had an enrolment of 83,366 formally registered students, among them 62,426 full-course students and in addition over 20,000 independently studying listeners and viewers. Full-course students who graduated at the end of the 1982 and 1983 terms numbered 14,040, and 7,560 students completed single courses. Those that have graduated or completed courses are presently active at the various fronts throughout the province and constitute a backbone force in their particular units. Some have been promoted to leading cadres, some have been promoted to assistant engineers and engineers, some have passed entrance examinations for enrolment as graduate students at key universities throughout the country, some have gone abroad for advanced studies and some have joined the technological force in foreign aid projects. According to a survey carried out in 51 units by Chengdu Municipality concerning 1,139 graduates of the 1982 term of the radio and television university, 907 were employed as technical cadres, administrative cadres and instructors. They have achieved gratifying successes in their work and in the technological renovations.

To meet the needs of the four modernizations, the specialized vocational courses and the variety of courses offered at the radio and television university of our province were increased year by year. In the beginning there were only two specialized engineering courses, namely mechanics and electronics, available, but now there are courses in the four large disciplines, namely in engineering, liberal arts, economics and political science, and in 18 specialized fields, such as mechanics, electronics, languages, industrial management, commercial enterprise management, production accounting, commercial accounting, finance, mechanical engineering, chemical engineering, management engineering and special courses on the basics of party and government administrative cadres.

Up to now, radio and television universities or branch universities have been established in all the 18 prefectures, municipalities and Zhou of the province, with the exception of Garze and Aba, regions which have no branch universities for the time being. Many counties (regions) have established radio and television university substations, so that a preliminary network of radio and television university instructions has been spread over the entire province.

9808

CSO: 4005/146

SOUTHWEST REGION

ROLE OF POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN REFORM DISCUSSED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 84 p 4

[Article by Liu Dingfu [0491 1353 1381]: "Can We Let Political and Ideological Work Rest in Reform?"]

[Text] In the mighty torrent of reform, some comrades have developed the opinion that "at the moment, it is the 'busy season' of reform and the 'off season' of political and ideological work." They have thus concluded that political and ideological work is at the moment meaningless.

Is this point of view correct? We should say no.

In carrying out reform, our purpose is to build a socialism with Chinese characteristics. And in order to make our socialism be imbued with Chinese characteristics, it is necessary for us to do away with the impact of erroneous "leftist" ideology, to reform the outmoded ways of thinking and activities and to free ourselves from the restrictions of outdated conventional ideas. In the more than 30 years since the founding of the People's Republic, we have developed a series of fine traditions in the course of both the socialist revolution and socialist construction. This is spiritual wealth which is very precious. However, the impact of the "leftist" ideology also exists, and so are the old restrictions which we must throw to the winds. Even some things which were correct at one time must also be developed along with the development of the situation. It is impossible to let it become immutable. Some comrades lack a clear understanding in this regard. They are unable to catch sight of the harmful "leftism" of the past and are accustomed to handling things in accordance with convention. They feel that at the moment there is nothing which needs to be reformed. They even say that they have been working this way since they took up their posts, that they have been accustomed to doing their work this way and that the idea today of carrying out reform may on the contrary become a hindrance. In order to get rid of these ideas of sticking to the old ways, to invigorate the spirit of reform and to create the new as well as to make a new breakthrough in our work, it is necessary to apply the typical successful examples or to conduct thoroughgoing and painstaking political and ideological work. Only in so doing can we lead these comrades to free themselves from "leftist" restraints and to make a correct appraisal of the necessity and urgency of reform and thereby conscientiously throw themselves into the mighty torrent of reform.

In addition, there are some people who at present have only a one-sided understanding of the purpose and meaning of reform. They feel that reform means getting more money and therefore the development of production is being overlooked or that the interests of the whole have been cast away because of immediate local interests. This will still require us to strengthen political and ideological work in order to help them make clear that the purpose of the reform is to arouse the enthusiasm of the laborers and to develop productive power in society. Only through painstaking ideological work can we enable the masses of cadres to have the cardinal principles in mind, take the overall situation into account, maintain a proper balance in the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual and submit themselves to state plans as well as foster the communist attitude toward labor. If in the course of reform attention is paid only to formulating provisions and devising measures of rewards and penalties but not to strengthening political and ideological work, reform will not only end in failure but will also be led on a wrong path.

Of course, the strengthening of political and ideological work which we have mentioned here does not mean that we want to give "prominence to politics" or to have a blind faith in the idea that "the spirit is all-powerful" so as to put political and ideological work in a paramount position as we did in the past. We have suffered too much from this kind of bitterness in the past and can never play the same old stuff of "politics replacing anything" again. We must eliminate thoroughly the impact of the pernicious "leftist" influence in order to do political and ideological work well in the course of reform and also to reform political and ideological work itself. Conducting ideological work means conscientiously studying the new situations and new problems derived from reform in order to apply Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought in making a proper analysis and making use of typical examples to inspire and guide but not to preach without substance or to force people to obey. The masses will be happy to accept this kind of political and ideological work.

9560

CSO: 4005/053

SOUTHWEST REGION

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO NEGATE 'CULTURAL REVOLUTION' LAUNCHED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Conduct Education To Negate Thoroughly 'Cultural Revolution'"]

[Text] Combining the realities of all units in our province in order to conduct an educational campaign to negate thoroughly the "Cultural Revolution" so as to heighten our awareness and to unify our understanding is a very important task in party consolidation. During a certain period in the recent past, successes have been achieved by all units in conducting an educational campaign to negate thoroughly the "Cultural Revolution" on the basis of arrangements made by the provincial commission for guiding party consolidation. However, owing to the fact that at that time, they did not have sufficient understanding of the important meaning of this question, only a few units did their work really well. Although most units have carried out studies and discussions, they failed to go into depth. And there were also units which basically did nothing. We must fully understand that a thorough negation of the "Cultural Revolution" is an indispensable step in accomplishing the task of party consolidation in an all-round way which is of great immediate significance and has a profoundly historic impact. At the stage of party consolidation, we must continue to do a good job in this regard. Units which have in the recent past conducted this kind of education in earnest must continue to intensify their efforts, those which have been relatively slow in carrying out their work must make up what they have missed and those which have basically done nothing must step up and exert themselves.

Only until we negate thoroughly the "Cultural Revolution" can we really eliminate factionalism and strengthen party character, resolutely implement the line, guiding principles and policies adopted at the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and conscientiously make efforts to realize the general goals and tasks designed by the 12th CPC National Congress. We must negate thoroughly the "Cultural Revolution," from theory to practice, from thought to feeling and from politics to organization. This is also a prerequisite for maintaining a high level of political unanimity with the party Central Committee.

The work which we have to accomplish in the thorough negation of the "Cultural Revolution" means that the theory and practice of the "Cultural Revolution" must be totally negated; that we must really understand that

the "Cultural Revolution" was a period of domestic turmoil which was initiated by a leader laboring under a misapprehension and capitalized on by counterrevolutionary cliques and which thereby brought catastrophe to the party, the state and the whole people; and that the "Cultural Revolution was not a revolution or social progress in any sense and it was impossible for it to be so." The rebelling organizations of the various factions which were set up and operated under the guidance of the erroneous theories of the "Cultural Revolution" must be totally negated. It is necessary to get a true understanding of the fact that there was no distinction between these two rebelling organizations in what was right or what was wrong or in what was better or what was worse. From an overall point of view, they both were wrong. It is necessary for us to negate thoroughly a series of wrong actions during the "Cultural Revolution" such as practicing too much democracy, drawing in factions and forming cliques, establishing ties in secret, drawing a line because what or who he is, cooking up charges, exaggerating, starting rumors to frame others, carrying out little tricks and so forth. These ways of doing things were also the characteristics of the rebelling organizations of the various factions in carrying out their activities during the "Cultural Revolution" which led to the vicious development of anachism, out-and-out egoism and bourgeois liberalization. In order to eliminate the pernicious influence in this respect, we had to make a great deal of effort until today. Negation of the "Cultural Revolution" should not be merely abstract talk. We must know exactly the actual thinking of each and every party member and cadre and make a concrete analysis of concrete issues. Only in so doing can we conscientiously learn experiences and lessons as well as heighten our ideological understanding. We must see to it that nobody is immune from the pernicious influence and impact of the "Cultural Revolution." The only question is to what extent are we influenced, not whether we are influenced or not. For this reason, in conducting an educational campaign to negate thoroughly the "Cultural Revolution," nobody can stay aloof from the matter. In such a complicated historical situation like the "Cultural Revolution," nobody can regard himself as "always correct." If at this late hour one still holds the view that he is "always correct," it is to say exactly that he is prone to be "always" but not very "correct," or at least to demonstrate a lack of self-knowledge in strictly analyzing himself.

In conducting education to negate thoroughly the "Cultural Revolution," we must first conscientiously study documents such as the relevant parts in the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted at the 6th Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the "Questions and Answers Concerning the Thorough Negation of the 'Cultural Revolution,' Elimination of Factionalism and Strengthening of Party Character" published in JIEFANGJUN BAO and the relevant documents of the party Central Committee and of the provincial party committee. The basic way to conduct the educational campaign to negate thoroughly the "Cultural Revolution" is to carry out self-criticism. While paying attention to actualities, importance must be attached to crucial questions. In carrying out criticism and self-criticism, the scientific attitude of seeking truth from facts must be adopted. In combining with realities, we must always concern ourselves with facts and not with individuals. It is absolutely impermissible to take advantage of the

opportunity to punish somebody and to let everybody pass the test. Our purpose is to guide everybody to sum up experiences and lessons conscientiously and heighten our ideological understanding. Leading cadres must take the lead to study well the documents and to analyze themselves strictly. They also have the responsibility and duty to teach party members in order to guide them.

An important question in the thorough negation of the "Cultural Revolution" is to negate thoroughly the rebelling organizations of the various factions set up during the "Cultural Revolution." The leading cadres, in particular, must negate thoroughly the two factions both ideologically and emotionally, and negate the rebelling organization which once supported each one in the past. To get a real understanding of the fact that both factions are wrong is a crucial question at present in eliminating factionalism and a prerequisite in guaranteeing the smooth implementation of the work of checking and investigating the "three types of people." Every leading cadre must fully understand the extreme importance of the complete elimination of factionalism. It is absolutely not allowed to underestimate the harmfulness of factionalism. Factionalism has seriously hampered and damaged the unity of the party and has held up the implementation of the party's line and policies. If the leading cadres are caught by factionalism so as to look upon matters from a factional point of view, the harmfulness will still be more serious because it will no longer be possible for them to take an objective attitude in dealing with people and matters, nor will it be possible for them to treat cadres fairly or to unite the overwhelming majority of the people to make concerted efforts to do their work well. We must make a concrete analysis of the harmfulness of factionalism. In the case where one is in the leading post with power in his hands, the harmfulness will become more serious when factionalism is mixed with power. In checking and investigating the "three types of people" and in readjusting the leading groups or selecting the "third echelon," if we are hindered by factionalism, the most serious effects will result therefrom, which, in turn, will bring us endless troubles. The "three types of people" make use of factionalism and factionalism protects the "three types of people." At present, some of the "three types of people" are infinitely resourceful. They can have either money or things whenever they want because they can take advantage of the factionalism of certain leading cadres as an umbrella. In such a case, is this not worth pondering or maintaining vigilance over? Factionalism also covers evil tendencies to turn big problems into small problems and small problems into no problem at all or it even serves to distort the facts. Every leading cadre of the party who sets store by the interests of the party and the people must conscientiously eliminate factionalism by means of negating thoroughly the "Cultural Revolution." So far as comrades who have participated in the factious activities in the past are concerned, they are more in need of a sincere attitude in carrying out earnest and not perfunctory self-criticisms. Heart-to-heart talks must be encouraged among comrades in order to help educate those who do not have a correct understanding at the moment. Some old comrades who have blemishes on their records may be pardoned, provided that they can carry out self-criticism and earnestly correct themselves. We must also extend a helping hand in time to extricate

comrades who have committed common mistakes in accordance with the relevant policies adopted by the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee. The masses hate factionalism bitterly and the elimination of factionalism is also a demand of the overwhelming majority of party members and cadres. This is the foundation laid by the masses upon which we are able to conscientiously eliminate factionalism.

Only until we conduct an educational campaign in earnest to negate thoroughly the "Cultural Revolution" can we be really able to eliminate factionalism and strengthen party character, to do a good job in party consolidation without letting it go through the motions, to seek unity of thinking among the masses of party members in keeping with what the decision of the 6th Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee requires of us and to unite the masses of cadres to make concerted efforts in the four modernizations drive with one heart and one mind in order to open up new prospects in all sides of work in our province.

9560

CSO: 4005/053

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN COUNTY TERMED MODEL IN ADULT EDUCATION

OW140809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 14 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA)—A Sichuan Province county that was 90 percent illiterate before 1949 has now become a national model in adult education.

Bazhong County in the northeastern part of this west China province was extremely poor before the founding of the People's Republic, with only two percent of the population having a primary or middle school education.

By the end of last year, however, 90 percent of the residents in the 12-to-45 year old age group were literate. The county now has a population of slightly more than 1 billion.

To make the program a success, the county set up offices staffed with professional literacy workers in all townships and villages a few years back. The program was later extended to factories, mines and other enterprises.

It offered flexible courses for peasants with more hours of study when field work was slack, and fewer classes during harvests.

Women with heavy family duties usually studied at home. By 1979, 87 percent of Bazhong's population had become literate, making the county a leader in the national education drive.

Since then, the focus of the campaign has turned to spare-time adult education. By 1983, about 17,000 adults had graduated from primary schools and over 8,000 others had been to secondary-level institutions. A further 76,000 people had completed special primary-level technical courses.

About 44,000 adults are now attending schools, study groups and technical courses at primary and secondary levels.

Bazhong has also paid much attention to universal primary education. Ninety-eight percent of the country's school-age children are now enrolled.

CSO: 4000/42

SOUTHWEST REGION

NATIONAL FORUM ON CPC EDUCATION JOURNALS HELD IN SICHUAN

HK301258 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Oct 84 p 4

[Report: "National Forum Held in Sichuan on Party Member Educational Journals"]

[Text] From 15 to 25 October the national work forum on educational journals for party members was held in Sichuan. At present, various provinces, cities, and regions throughout China run 44 kinds of educational journals for party members, or more than 9.86 million copies per issue. Representatives attending the forum have reviewed their work over the past year and summed up their own experience in building and reforming themselves.

The 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has put forward the great historical task of carrying out economic structural reform. Moreover, party rectification will enter the second stage in the period between winter this year and next spring. Therefore, the party journals face a glorious but arduous task. In order to conform to the requirements of reform, to serve in a better way for the general task and general goals of the party, and to create a new situation in operating the educational journals for party members, the participating comrades held: People who run the journals must have full confidence and be bold in their work. They must possess the spirit of pioneers, make innovations, as well as have new work style and methods.

Liao Jingdan, advisor to the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department; and Nei Ronggui, deputy secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, attended the forum. Comrades concerned from the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, the Central Organization Department, and the Central Propaganda Department spoke at the forum. Some comrades, such as Liao Bokang, deputy secretary of the Chongqing City CPC Committee; and Yu Bangqian, deputy secretary of the Guanghan County CPC Committee, Sichuan, introduced the situation and their experiences in carrying out comprehensive economic structural reform in trial units.

CSO: 4005/161

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING OPENS 7 NOVEMBER

HK081358 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The 10th meeting of the 6th Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Kunming today. The agenda of this meeting includes five items: 1) examining, discussing, and adopting the draft regulations on the management of Yunnan provincial urban construction; 2) listening to the views on the motion of the Yunnan Provincial People's Government on strengthening education in mountainous areas and nationalities in our province; 3) examining and discussing the tentative draft regulations on food hygiene in Yunnan Province; 4) examining and discussing the draft regulations on the protection of cultural relics in Yunnan Province, and 5) appointments and removals.

Liu Minghui, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over this morning's full meeting, at which those present listened to the explanations of the draft regulations on the management of Yunnan provincial urban construction, which were presented by (Wan Yaolin), director of the provincial urban and rural construction and environmental protection departments. They listened to the report on the results of the examination and discussion of the draft regulations on the management of Yunnan provincial urban construction, which was presented by the Legislative Committee of the provincial People's Congress. They listened to the report on the views on the draft motion on strengthening education in mountainous areas and nationalities in our province, which was presented by Jiang Quan, director of the provincial education department.

Sun Yuting, Wang Shaoyan, Li Hecai, Yan Yiquan, Ma Wendong, Wang Shichao, and Wang Lianfang, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended this morning's full meeting. Attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were He Zhiqiang, vice governor; Wang Qiming, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; (Sun Zhineng), president of the provincial Higher People's Court; (Li Lingge), deputy chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; members and advisers of the provincial People's Congress and the nationality affairs, legal system, financial, economic, scientific, education, cultural, and public health committees; and responsible persons of departments concerned of the provincial government.

Group discussions were conducted at the meeting this afternoon.

CSO: 4005/161

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLDS PLENARY MEETING

HK091224 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Text] This afternoon the 10th Session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a plenary meeting. Sun Yuting, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

All the participants listened to explanations by (Shen Jiazhu), director of the provincial Public Health Department, on trial implementation of the Yunnan provincial law on food hygiene and explanations by (Gu Zhaihua), director of the provincial Culture Department, on trial implementation of the draft of the Yunnan provincial law on protection of cultural relics.

In addition, the education, science, culture and public health committees of the provincial People's Congress submitted a written report on trial implementation of the Yunnan provincial law on food hygiene to the plenary meeting for examination and approval, and a written report on initial examination and approval of the draft of the provincial law on protection of cultural relics.

Liu Minghui, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Wang Shaoyan, Li Hecai, Ma Wendong, Wang Shichao, and Wang Lianfang, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended this afternoon's plenary meeting.

Also attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were Wang Qiming, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, (Sun Zhineng), president of the provincial Higher People's Court, (Li Lingge), deputy chief of the provincial People's Procuratorate, members of and advisers to the Nationality Committee, the Legal System Committee, the Financial Committee, the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee of the provincial People's Congress, and responsible persons of the relevant provincial departments.

CSO: 4005/161

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SICHUAN ART CENTER INAUGURATED--Chengdu, 10 Nov (XINHUA)--The Sichuan Provincial Poetry, Calligraphy, and Art Center was inaugurated in Chengdu today. Comrade Deng Xiaoping inscribed the name for the center. Sichuan has age-old cultural traditions. The Sichuan Provincial Poetry, Calligraphy, and Art Center is an academic institution for studying traditional painting art. The center was founded at the suggestion of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Zhang Aiping. It will become a center for training traditional painters in Sichuan. Zhang Aiping, Tan Qilong, and Wei Chuantong serve as honorary directors of the center, while Yang Chao, chairman of the Sichuan Provincial CPPCC Committee, is the director. On its inauguration this morning the center received greeting messages from Nie Rongzhen, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, and from some well-known figures of the cultural circle. The center has also received some 300 works of poetry, calligraphy, and painting donated by famous calligraphers and painters in more than 20 Chinese provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1502 GMT 10 Nov 84]

YANG RUDAI ATTENDS CEREMONY--Under the direct leadership of the provincial Culture Department, the Sichuan Provincial Society for (Dangjing) was established in Chengdu yesterday. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai attended the meeting and delivered a speech. Also attending the meeting were responsible persons of the provincial and Chengdu City Culture Departments and Bureaus, the provincial and Chengdu City Public Health Departments and Bureaus, the provincial Science Committee, and other organizations. Also invited to attend the meeting were (dangjing) specialists and professors from Beijing, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Guizhou, and Xizang. The task of the society is to actively carry out the work of researching and preventing (dangjing) diseases, to propagate medical knowledge concerning (dangjing), to carry out academic exchanges and emulation, to promote domestic and foreign advanced experiences, and to assist cultural organizations and educational units to use (dangjing) in a scientific way so as to make contributions to upgrading China's (dangjing) theory. [Text] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Nov 84]

CSO: 4005/161

NORTH REGION

XI ZHONGXUN GREET'S CALLIGRAPHY EXHIBIT

OW300405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Report by reporter Qin Jie]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--The second all-China senior citizens' calligraphy and painting exhibition opened at the Beijing Municipal Working People's Palace of Culture this morning. Yang Chengwu and Yu Guanghan cut the ribbons for the opening ceremony.

Xi Zhongxun's letter to the Society for the Study of Painting and Calligraphy of the Aged was displayed at the entrance of the exhibition hall as an introduction to the exhibition. Xi Zhongxun pointed out in his letter: "Through their excellent and colorful calligraphic works and paintings, our comrades who have stepped down from the first line, and veteran calligraphers and painters with a career of artistic creation for several decades have vividly and imaginatively expressed their ardent love of the motherland and their praise of the happy life. Their lofty sentiments and aspirations are manifest in their works. Their spirit is truly valuable. I believe such exhibitions will help invigorate the lives of the aged and enrich our culture and arts. In addition, they will also contribute to uniting, educating, and inspiring the people."

More than 100 works are on display at the exhibition, including calligraphic works by Xu Xiangqian, Hu Jiewen, Hu Ziang, Yang Chengwu, and other comrades. Comrade Xu Xiangqian's work, "An old steed in the stable still aspires to gallop a thousand li. The heart of a hero in his old age is as stout as ever," was written in a bold, forceful hand and was very eye-catching. It expressed veteran revolutionaries' optimism and their spirit of unceasing struggle.

Yang Jingren, Liu Ningyi and more than 400 persons from various circles attended today's opening ceremony. The exhibition was jointly sponsored by the Chinese Society for the Study of Painting and Calligraphy of the Aged and the Beijing Municipal Working People's Palace of Culture, and will close on 15 November.

CSO: 4005/161

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

TIANJIN CADRE TRAINING COURSES--In March 1985, the party school of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee will open a 3-year spare-time specialized class for party and government leading cadres at and above the county level, and grassroots unit cadres in charge of political work and party affairs. In addition to political theory, the students will study modern Chinese history, modern science and technology, national economic management, the science of leadership, and other fields of general and professional knowledge. Those who pass all the examinations will be given college diplomas. A total of 1,000 students who have obtained the approval of the organizations to which they belong and who have passed the entrance examination will be enrolled. [Summary] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 31 Oct 84]

HUMANITIES COLLEGE OPENING--The Beijing Humanities Correspondence College held its opening ceremony on 29 October. Poet Ai Qing, honorary president of the college, delivered a congratulatory speech. Comrade Wang Zhen inscribed the name of the school. The school enrolls students from all over the country. The first group of students is enrolled in three disciplines--literature, secretarial, and journalism. The courses run for 2 years. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 Oct 84]

ULANHU'S INSCRIPTION FOR MAGAZINE--On 19 October, Ulanhu, vice president of the PRC, inscribed the name, OROQEN, for the periodical of Oroqen Autonomous Banner. In 1983, Vice President Ulanhu viewed the exhibit held in Beijing Municipality on the arts and ornaments of the Oroqen minority nationality and wrote an inscription that reads as follows: Under the CPC's leadership, the Oroqen nationality along with various fraternal nationalities throughout the country have achieved mutual and prosperous development. The third issue of the Oroqen Autonomous Banner's periodical printed Ulanhu's handwriting of the inscription and announced that the three words, OROQEN, written by Ulanhu, will be printed on the new cover of the periodical. After the publication, the editorial department of the magazine sent a copy to Ulanhu who was happy about the announcement and specially wrote the name OROQEN for the periodical's new cover as soon as he had read the periodical report. He also had his inscription sent over to the banner's Cultural Bureau. The editorial department of the magazine decided to print Comrade Ulanhu's inscription OROQEN, beginning on the cover of the fourth 1984 issue. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 84]

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION LEAVES HEILONGJIANG--After winding up its visit to Heilongjiang Province, a Japanese Government delegation headed by Watanabe Kozo, minister of Health and Welfare, left Harbin for home by way of Beijing on the afternoon of 26 October. At noon, Minister Watanabe hosted a return banquet at the Tiane Hotel. Vice Governor Hou Jie and responsible persons of relevant departments attended the banquet. In the morning, Minister Watanabe visited Wang Rensheng, mayor of Harbin City, at the Harbin City People's Government Hall. [Excerpts] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 84 p 1]

LIAONING DELEGATION TO JAPAN--At the invitation of the Legislative Assembly of Niigata Prefecture, Japan, the six-member Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee delegation headed by Lu Guang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, left Harbin for Beijing on 9 November. From there it will leave for Japan to visit Niigata Prefecture. Chen Yuanzhi, vice chairman of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Zhao Zhenhua, secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee saw the delegation off at the railway station. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Nov 84]

U.S. DELEGATION IN LIAONING--On 11 November, Quan Shuren, governor of the Liaoning Provincial people's government, and Li Changchun, mayor of Shenyang City, met with Cyrus Vance, former secretary of state of the United States, and some members of the United States economic law delegation headed by him. Mr Vance visited Shenyang after attending the international investment law meeting held in Dalian. Also present on the occasion were Zhang Zhiyuan, provincial vice governor, and Zhang Hongjun, vice mayor of Shenyang City, as well as responsible persons of other relevant departments of the province and Shenyang City. The provincial and Shenyang People's Governments hosted a banquet in honor of Mr Vance and his delegation. Mr Vance and his delegation arrived in Shenyang from Dalian on the morning of 11 November. They left Shenyang for Beijing that evening after visiting the Imperial Palace and the United States consulate general in Shenyang. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Nov 84]

NORTHWEST REGION

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL GRADUATES MUCH IN DEMAND

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Shi Zhi [4247 1807]: "Vocational School Students Become Favorites"]

[Text] Since 1980, vocational and technical education in our province has undergone rapid progress. Students who have graduated from professional classes are most welcome. Until September of last year, there were a total of 140 vocational senior middle schools throughout our province. Professional classes were also set up in 60 general-course middle schools. The total number of students exceeded 25,000, which made up 7.9 percent of the total number of students at the senior middle school level.

The development of vocational and technical education has brought about a change in the simple secondary school structure in our province and has provided all the fronts with a number of new-type laborers who have undergone vocational training. In the past 2 years, more than 1,600 graduates of the vocational senior middle schools and the professional classes have been universally praised in production and in work by the local masses and units which hire them. After graduation, the 17 students of the sericultural professional class of the Xujiaping Vocational Middle School in Lueyang County all became the principal members of professional households that specialize in sericulture. They know not only how to take care of mulberries and raise silkworms in a scientific way but also how to cure silkworm diseases. So they are called "silkworm doctors" by the local masses. Recently, the county diversified-economy office decided to select seven of them to be sent to the various districts to serve as sericultural technicians. A total of 36 of the 45 graduates of the Hongqilu Vocational Middle School in Baoji Municipality were employed by a few clothing factories in the city. This year, all of the 78 students of the cooking classes in both Lantian County and Hanzhong Municipality were recruited in advance by relevant units on the eve of their graduations.

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CSO: 4005/053

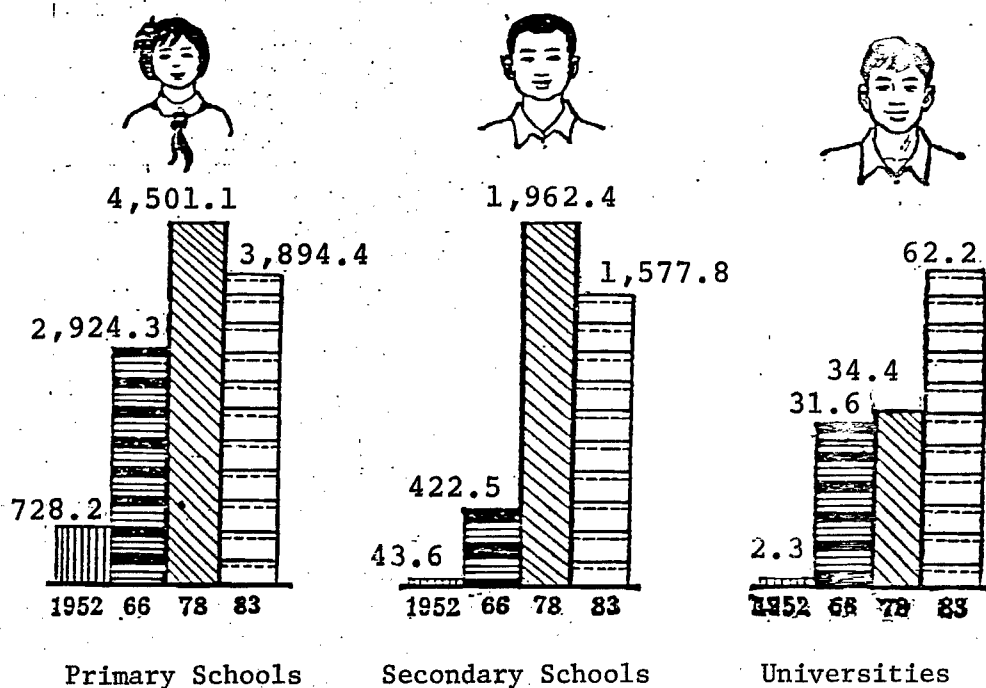
NORTHWEST REGION

GRAPH ON 1952-1983 STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 84 p 1

Number of Students Enrolled in Schools
Under Different Categories in Our Province

(Unit: 1,000 persons)



(Materials provided by Provincial Bureau of Statistics)

9560

CSO: 4005/053

NORTHWEST REGION

NATIONAL TELEVISION PROPAGANDA CONFERENCE ENDS IN YINCHUAN

HK090417 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 28 Oct 84 p 1

[Report: "National Television Conference on External Propaganda Work Successfully Ended in Yinchuan"]

[Text] On 27 October, the national television conference on external propaganda work successfully ended in Yinchuan. The conference summed up and exchanged experiences in promoting external television propaganda work throughout the country, chose through appraisal 50 excellent television programs for external propaganda, worked out plans for fulfilling the 1985 task of external television propaganda and topic selections and discussed and approved the "Summary Minutes of the Second National Television Conference on External Propaganda Work."

At the conference, Xie Wenqing, vice minister of the Ministry of Radio and Television, delivered a report entitled "On Opening to the Outside World and External Propaganda." Xiao Ximing, a representative from the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee made a speech, stressing the importance of implementing a guiding principle of "paying equal attention to both internal and external propaganda," and strengthening external television propaganda. Hao Tingzap, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, attended and spoke at the conference.

All the participants conscientiously studied the communique of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure." They unanimously held: Giving publicity to various reforms in our country and the achievements we have made in this regard is an important content of the external television propaganda work. With the further implementation of our country's policy of opening to the outside world, it is a matter of strategic importance to strengthen external television propaganda work, so that various foreign countries will further understand the situation in our country, and our various policies.

The conference held: The task of external television propaganda is one that should be shouldered by China Central Television and other local television stations. While developing television propaganda work, we should persist in implementing the policy of "paying equal attention to both internal and external propaganda." Internal propaganda and external propaganda should coordinate with, and promote each other. To strengthen the work of external propaganda, we should exert more effort in the building of cadre ranks responsible for external

television propaganda, and do our utmost to improve the political quality of cadre ranks responsible for external television propaganda work, and enhance their vocational and technical level.

The conference called on comrades in charge of external television propaganda work throughout the country to clearly understand their glorious duty and responsibility, study hard and assiduously, and wholeheartedly themselves into this new undertaking so that they can produce more and better television programs which will have a great impact both at home and abroad and will meet the demand of the developing situation.

The conference also urged party and government leaders of various provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions, propaganda departments, and other sections to show concern for, help, and assist the external television propaganda work in order to jointly create a new situation in the work.

All the participants viewed and emulated television programs for international exchanges, and chose 50 excellent programs. There was a special prize, 3 first prizes, 8 second prizes, and 38 third prizes awarded at the conference. "The Silk Road" produced by China Central Television was awarded a special prize, "Mai Kelei [7796 0344 7191] in Tangshan" produced by Hebei Television Station, "A Glimpse at Xikou" produced by Zhejiang Television Station, and "Wild Pandas" produced by China Central Television were awarded first prizes. "A Beautiful and Richly Endowed Land on the Frontier" produced by our region was awarded a third prize. Through emulation, exchanges and appraisal, all the participants further realized the guiding [word indistinct] and aims of external television propaganda work. They strengthened their confidence, and were determined to emancipate their minds, and overcome difficulties to produce more and better television programs for external propaganda.

Xiao Ximing, representative from the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, Hei Boli, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, and Zhang Shaoji, deputy director of China Central Television attended a closing ceremony held on the afternoon of 27 October, and presented prizes and certificates of rewards to the awarded excellent television programs for external propaganda.

CSO: 4005/181

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU ISSUES CIRCULAR ON TRAINING CPC MEMBERS IN RURAL AREAS

HK070824 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The Gansu Provincial CPC Committee Propaganda and Organization Departments recently issued a joint circular, requiring that the localities do a good job in training party members in the rural areas in earnest during the winter. According to the circular, work should be grasped well in training party members in the rural areas during the winter in the following three aspects:

1. To study the 1984 Document No 1 of the Central Committee and the documents of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and to carry out education in all-round reform and developing commodity production in a big way.

2. To study the section concerning the conclusion on the 10-year Cultural Revolution in the resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the People's Republic of China and relevant articles carried in newspapers and journals, and to carry out education in thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution in depth.

3. To study the CPC Constitution and hold discussions on the purpose of the CPC and the criteria for CPC members in the Central Committee's decision on party rectification so as to make the party members understand how to persist in the criteria for CPC members, to perform their obligations and to bring into play their vanguard and exemplary role under the situation of opening up to the outside world and making the economy at home lively.

The circular requires that party organizations in all localities strengthen leadership over winter training, and party committees at the county and township levels should set up winter training leading groups and appoint certain people to do a good job in this work.

CSO: 4005/161

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG HOLDS FORUM TO MARK REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

HK131440 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Nov 84

[Excerpts] This afternoon the regional people's government held a forum in the Kunlun guesthouse to grandly commemorate the 40th anniversary of the (Shanqu) revolution. Leading comrades of the regional party and government organizations, the Urumqi Military District, the regional CPPCC Committee, and the Xinjiang production and construction corps, including Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tang Shanghe, Tomur Dawamat, Qi Guo, Tian Zhong, Ismail Yashenof, (Chen Shi), and Saifulayefu, attended the forum.

Tian Zhong, vice chairman of the regional people's government, presided over the forum. On behalf of the regional CPC Committee and people's government, regional CPC Committee Secretary Qi Guo delivered a speech at the forum.

Comrade Qi Guo first conveyed regards to the veteran comrades who took part in the (Shanqu) revolution and to family members of those martyrs who dedicated their lives in the (Shanqu) revolution. He also mourned with deep grief the loss of the outstanding leaders in the (Shanqu) revolution, including (A Ke Mai Qi Jiang), (Ha Si Mu), (A Bu Du Ki Li Mu), (A Ba Suo Fu), (Yi Ba Da Dai Ke), (Da Lie Li Han), (Su Ke E Ba You Ku), and all martyrs who dedicated their lives during the (Shanqu) revolution.

He said: The (Shanqu) revolution was a glorious chapter in Xinjiang's modern history and part of China's new democratic revolution. It dealt a hard blow to the reactionary rule of the KMT in Xinjiang and helped to coordinate the people's liberation war led by the CPC, playing an active role in promoting the peaceful liberation of Xinjiang. The principal leaders of the (Shanqu) revolution are fine sons of the Chinese people and their revolutionary spirit, noble character, and fine style live in the hearts of people of various nationalities even to this date.

Comrade Qi Guo said: Exactly 40 years have passed since the outbreak of the (Shanqu) revolution. Our great PRC has been in existence for 35 years. Since the PLA entered Xinjiang and met with the nationality army of the (Shunqu) revolution to liberate Xinjiang, 35 years have passed. Our country has now entered into a new historical period. The recently

convened 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee has put forth new fighting slogans for the people throughout the country. We are going to enter into a new stage of rapid national economic development. It is of more important practical significance to mark the (Shanqu) revolution under such circumstances. We should treasure the spiritual wealth left to us by the (Shanqu) revolution and (A Ke Mai Qi Jiang) and other martyrs, aim at creating a future for Xinjiang, safeguard our great motherland's unification and the great unity of the people of various nationalities with these martyrs' fighting spirit of resolutely safeguarding the motherland's unification and opposing division between nationalities, dedicate ourselves to the great cause of invigorating China with their spirit of fighting heroically and fearing no sacrifice, and call forth our revolutionary vigor to perform well our own duties with the noble character and fine style of these martyrs. We must continue to earnestly implement the line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and should resolutely carry out reform, march forward, and fight for the realization of the great target put forth at the 12th CPC National Congress and for the realization of the four modernizations.

Also delivering speeches at the forum were veteran comrades who took part in the (Shanqu) revolution, including Ismail Yashenof, chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee; (A Ze Suo Fu A Si Mu), deputy commander of the Urumqi Military District; (Xia E Ji Bie Ke), deputy commander of the Xinjiang production and construction corps; and (Kan Ji Bie Ke), standing committee member of the regional people's congress. They all expressed that they would continue to carry forward the fine tradition of the (Shanqu) revolution and make contributions to exploiting and building Xinjiang.

Other leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee, the regional advisory committee, the regional discipline inspection committee, the Urumqi Military District, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional people's government, the regional CPPCC Committee, and the Xinjiang production and construction corps, as well as some veteran comrades who took part in the (Shanqu) revolution and representatives of their families, attended the forum, a total of more than 100 people.

CSO: 4005/161

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU MEETING COMMEMORATES FORMER PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR

HK080440 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] This afternoon the provincial CPPCC Committee and the Gansu Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese KMT held a meeting in Lanzhou to mark the 90th anniversary of the birth of General (Deng Baoshan), a well-known patriotic and democratic figure in China and former Gansu provincial governor. Born on 10 November 1894, Mr (Deng Baoshan) was a native of Tianshui City. In his early years he closely followed Mr Yat-sen, pioneer of the Chinese democratic revolution, joined the Chinese Revolutionary League and took part in (Dimeng) uprising. He performed very well and rendered meritorious service.

In early 1920's Mr (Deng Baoshan), influenced by the Chinese Communists and the political movements led by the CPC, started contacting the Chinese Communists. During the anti-Japanese war he supported the anti-Japanese national united front established by the CPC and opposed Chiang Kai-shek's policy of passively fighting the Japanese invaders but of actively fighting against the Communists. At the end of 1948 Mr (Deng Baoshan), proceeding from the overall situation of the country and the Chinese nation, acted as General Fu Zuoyi's plenipotentiary to reach an agreement with the PLA, thus making a great contribution to the peaceful liberation of Beijing.

After the founding of the PRC, Mr (Deng Baoshan) came to Gansu Province to take up government work, making great contributions to the development of the province.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi delivered a speech at today's commemorative meeting.

Comrade Li Ziqi highly valued Mr (Deng Baoshan's) merits in his life. He then pointed out: Before his death, Mr (Deng Baoshan) was deeply concerned over the reunification of the motherland and eagerly hoped that Taiwan would return to the motherland at an early date. We sincerely hope that all people of insight on both sides of the Taiwan Strait will, just like Mr (Deng Baoshan) make contributions to the reunification of the motherland and the prosperity of the nation.

Also attending today's commemorative meeting were party, government, and Army leading comrades including Tan Youlin, Huang Luobin, Liu Bing, Li Bin, Ge Shiyang, Hou Zongbin, (Chen Xu), Liu Lanting, Li Qiyang, Ma Pilie, Wang Haishan, Lu Zhongliang, Yan Shutang, Yang Hanlie, Jamyang Losang Jigme Tubdain Qoigyil Nyima, Ma Zhongyong, Wang Guorui, Zhu Xuanren, and [words indistinct].

Responsible persons of various democratic parties in the province and Lanzhou City and Mr (Deng Baoshan's) friends also attended the commemorative meeting.

CSO: 4005/161

NORTHWEST REGION

NINGXIA HOLDS CONFERENCE ON EXTERNAL PROPAGANDA

HK020941 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 84 p 1

[Report: "Vice Minister of Radio and Television Xie Wenqing Speaks on External Broadcasting Work at National Television External Propaganda Work Conference in Yinchuan"]

[Text] Yesterday morning, Xie Wenqing, vice minister of the Ministry of Radio and Television, attended the National Conference on External Television Propaganda Work held in Yinchuan. At the conference, he delivered a speech entitled "From the Open-door Policy to External Propaganda."

In his speech, Comrade Xie Wenqing, first, said that in order to open the country to the world, it is necessary to strengthen external propaganda; second, he said that in order to reunify the motherland as soon as possible, it is also necessary to strengthen external propaganda; third, he said that radio and television play an important role in external propaganda; fourth, he discussed the question of emancipating thinking; fifth, he answered questions raised by the comrades attending the conference; and sixth, he discussed the questions that should be attended to in writing news scripts.

In his speech, Comrade Xie Wenqing pointed out the need to view external propaganda from a strategic point of view. He said that all countries in the world should be open to the world and that a country cannot modernize itself by pursuing a close-door policy. The principle of opening the country to the world and revitalizing the domestic economy is a principle adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In order to open the country to the world, it is necessary to strengthen external propaganda. Radio, and, television in particular, can play a role, which other means of propaganda cannot play, in external propaganda. He emphasized the need to further emancipate thinking and to give people a free hand in order to make the work a further success.

A Yuan, external propaganda adviser to CCTV, also spoke at the conference. He spoke on his impressions in the past year since his return from Taiwan to the motherland and on his feelings on his first visit to Ningxia. He also raised some suggestions on how to make external propaganda a success.

CSO: 4005/161

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

COMPILATION OF MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIA UNDERWAY

OW030428 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0751 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Beijing, 1 Nov (XINHUA)--The compilation of China's first "Chinese Military Encyclopedia" has begun. In written comments on a relevant report submitted for instructions, the Central Military Commission recently pointed out that it is an arduous and massive task, a big event that will have a great bearing on the building of our army.

The compilation of the "Chinese Military Encyclopedia" will use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as guidance and will give prominence to Chinese characteristics and style. The encyclopedia will probably have 10 volumes with about 7,000 entries and a total of nine million characters. It will be completed in 6 to 8 years. It is a specialized encyclopedia that, in an all-round and systematic way, introduces ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, military science and knowledge including military theory, military techniques, military history, and military geography. It will cater to the needs of cadres at various levels in our army, various professional people engaged in national defense work, and military and nonmilitary readers with an educational level of high school or above.

This encyclopedia is being compiled to promote the realization of the modernization of our national defense as well as to upgrade the military and political quality and the level of science and technology of our army. At the same time, it is also an important work on the popularization of national defense education in the whole country as well as an introduction to our country's traditional military knowledge for people abroad. The knowledge provided by the book has a high level of thought and is scientific, vivid, and relatively reliable.

The Central Military Commission asks the units in charge of the compilation as well as the cadres, experts, and professional workers who take part in the compilation to take the responsibility conscientiously, be bold in exploration, and strive to do quality work in completing China's first military encyclopedia.

CSO: 4005/163

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

DENG WRITES MAST HEAD FOR NEW MILITIA ORGAN

OW100349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0747 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--ZHONGGUO MINBING [Chinese Militia] Magazine, an organ of the Central Military Commission's People's Armed Forces Committee, started publication in Beijing on 9 October.

Chairman of the Central Military Commission Deng Xiaoping wrote the masthead for the magazine. Vice Chairman of the Military Commission and Chairman of its People's Armed Forces Committee Xu Xiangqian wrote an article in the inaugural issue of the magazine, entitled "Intensify the Building of the Reserve Forces for National Defense." Vice Chairmen of the Military Commission Nie Rongzhen and Yang Shangkun, and Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping wrote inscriptions for the magazine. Nie Rongzhen's inscription reads: "Because militia is the basis for victory, it is necessary to strive to make reform and create a new situation in the work of militia and reserve service." Yang Shangkun's inscription reads: "Make efforts to run ZHONGGUO MINBING well in order to contribute to the building of the reserve forces for national defense." Zhang Aiping's inscription reads: "Be familiar with both civil and military affairs in order to defend the country."

ZHONGGUO MINBING is a comprehensive monthly that contains primarily education on national defense and the building of militia and reserve service. Its main tasks are to propagate the principles and policies of the party Central Committee, the Central Military Commission, and its People's Armed Forces Committee; publicize and promote the implementation of the "Military Service Law"; and offer advice in the work, study, thinking, and life for militiamen and retired army men, as well as the large number of readers in general.

The PLA General Political Department has decided that ZHONGGUO MINBING is to be run by JIEFANGJUN BAO.

CSO: 4005/163

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

LI XIANNIAN, ZHANG AIPING COMMEND PLA MEDICAL COLLEGE

OW270131 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1645 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Shanghai, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--The PLA's Second Military Medical College held a meeting today to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the college's founding. Li Xiannian, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Wang Zhen, Yang Dezhi, Wang Ping, Zhang Aiping, Hong Xuezhai, Yang Chengwu and Xiao Hua each sent letters of greeting or wrote inscriptions to urge the college faculty members and students to continue their efforts to build the college into a first-rate modern military medical school.

In his letter of greeting, Li Xiannian said: On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of your school, I extend my warm greetings to you and wish that the college would produce more outstanding medical personnel for the PLA. My best regards to the experts, professors, and other faculty members and students.

The Second Military Medical College has trained more than 16,000 medical, pharmaceutical and nursing personnel for the PLA since its founding 35 years ago. Its affiliated hospitals, the Changhai and the Changzheng hospitals, have treated tens of millions of the sick and wounded for the Army and localities. During the war of self-defensive counterattack against Vietnamese aggression, they also sent out medical detachments to the front, with many advanced personnel such as "Model Surgeon" Lu Shicai distinguishing themselves in the service.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the school began offering our Army's first doctoral and master's degree courses. In 1983, it set up a nursing department, the first of its kind in military medical schools, to train high-caliber nursing personnel. Two hundred and seventy-three scientific and technological research projects achieved by the school have passed relevant appraisals during the last 5 years. The preparation and purification of interferon, the treatment of cervical vertebral diseases, and the transplantation of liver cells for the treatment of leukemia, among other research, have reached advanced domestic and international levels.

CSO: 4005/163

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIEFANGJUN BAO REPORTS ON REWARD SYSTEM

OW021254 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, the general hospital of the Beijing Military Region eliminated the leftist influence and broke away from egalitarianism by issuing bonuses for achievement in scientific research. As of mid-October, the hospital had issued bonuses for achievement in 198 scientific research projects, thus arousing medical workers' enthusiasm.

The hospital has worked out requirements for issuing bonuses for achievements in scientific research and insists on rewarding researchers according to their contributions. For example, a surgical group who developed a new way to remove the umbilical cord won a Scientific and Technological Achievement Award, fourth class, of the Beijing Military Region. After retaining a certain amount of the necessary fund for scientific research, 75 percent of the bonus was given to two major researchers, and the remaining 25 percent to six assistants. Twenty nurses worked hard to contribute indirectly to this research project, but it was considered part of their job. Those nurses should be given a regular attendance bonus instead of the scientific research bonus, so none of them asked for the latter.

An editor's note in the newspaper pointed out: Researchers' contributions to a project are bound to differ to some degree. Equally sharing a bonus without regard to this objective reality is obviously unreasonable. To bring scientific researchers' role into full play, it is necessary to combat egalitarianism. If a bonus is shared equally by all without making a distinction between those who have contributed more and those who have contributed less or even made no contribution, it is bound to affect people's enthusiasm. It should be noted that issuing a bonus for achievement in scientific research without engaging in the practice of everyone eating from the same big pot is also an important aspect in implementing the policy toward intellectuals.

CSO: 4005/163

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

MILITARY DISTRICT STUDIES PLENUM'S DECISION

SK040456 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The members of leading party members' group under the party committee of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District held a forum to earnestly study and discuss the decision of the CPC Central Committee and regard to conducting reforms in economic systems. They pledged to further do a good job in joining the civilian campaign of building spiritual civilization and to accelerate the pace of building PLA units and militia forces.

In holding study and discussion, a large number of comrades stated: Though the decision is related to the issue of conducting reforms in economic systems, it also has guiding significance on the work conducted by the PLA units in building militia forces and conducting reforms in militia affairs.

They contended that the decision is a programmatic document that is formulated under the new situation in which the people's thinking of building socialism that reflects Chinese characteristics has been unified. They admitted that some comrades indeed had confused ideas on the major issue of enlivening the economy by enforcing the open-door policy, developing commodity production, and by applying the law of value and the principle of conducting distribution according to work. Only by bearing in mind the actual situation and earnestly studying the decision can they further emancipate their mind, totally eliminate the leftist influence, continuously act in unison ideologically and politically with the CPC Central Committee, and lay a solid foundation of ideology for safeguarding the motherland and building China into a socialist country.

They also contended that the decision newly reinforces their vitality in building PLA units and militia forces and in conducting reforms in various fields.

The forum was presided over by Cai Ying, commander of the regional military district, and was sponsored by Li Xigeng, political commissar of the regional military district.

CSO: 4005/163

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

DEFENSE SCIENCE, INDUSTRY UNITS RECEIVE CITATION

OW271325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0817 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--Recently the State Council and the Central Military Commission issued a citation to all comrades of the various departments of national defense science, technology, and industry and cooperating units involved in the development, production, and technical service of the weapons and equipment displayed in the military review celebrating the 35th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

The citation states: The various kinds of modern strategic and conventional weapons that you have developed were viewed with honor by the great motherland and people in the grand military review in celebration of the 35th founding anniversary of our country--an event which drew world attention. These weapons showed the might of our country and our army and stimulated our national spirit. They not only won warm praise from the people of our whole country but also evoked strong repercussions internationally.

The citation urges all comrades on the front of national defense science, technology, and industry to learn conscientiously from the PLA units taking part in the military review, apply successful experience to the practical work of scientific research, experiments, and production in the future, and resolutely carry out the party Central Committee's principle on the development of national defense science, technology, and industry. They should, the citation urges, carry forward their creative spirit, be eager to make progress, work with one mind, and give full play to the wisdom and talents of all concerned, including scientists, technicians, workers, and cadres, in developing more advanced and better quality weapons and equipment with distinctive Chinese characteristics so as to make still greater contributions to the acceleration of our national defense modernization program.

CSO: 4005/163

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING PLA UNITS PRODUCING STATIC CHARGES

OW080916 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0308 GMT 8 Nov 84

[Report by reporter Fei Qiang]

[Text] Nanjing, 8 Nov (XINHUA)--A static demolition charge [jiang tai po sui ji 7234 1966 4275 1295 0495], a new-generation demolition charge praised by people as "silent explosive," formally passed quality appraisal in Nanjing yesterday.

Static demolition is a new demolition technique that was introduced in the world in the late 1970's. The new technique requires no explosives for the demolition charge. All one has to do is fill the blastholes with static demolition charges, and several hours later the charges will yield an expanding force of more than 300 kilograms per square centimeter, break cement or rocks, and thus play a demolishing role. When used to demolish buildings, rocks, or concrete foundations, the new technique yields no blasting sound or smoke, dust or shake. It is particularly suitable for use in densely populated urban areas, factory areas crowded with buildings and equipment, warehouse areas where combustibles or explosives are stored, and other special environments.

China began the development of static demolition charges in 1981. Such development is currently underway in several localities. The static demolition charge was produced on a trial basis by the Nanjing No 7317 Plant and the Nanjing PLA Units' engineering and design institute in coordination with the Scientific Research Institute under the Second Bureau of the Ministry of Railways. It was produced with raw materials which are abundant in China. The new product has been verified by more than 30 experts and engineers as a desirable demolition material with major characteristics at China's advanced level. They have found that it is convenient, safe, and cheaper to use the new technique in demolishing concrete and rock structures.

CSO: 4005/163

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SHANXI POLICE SCHOOL--The inaugural meeting for the Taiyuan City People's Police School in Shanxi Province was held on the morning of 22 October. This school was established with the approval of the provincial people's government and will enroll students from among the candidates for the liberal arts and science departments of the national unified examination held in September whose marks reach the secondary professional schools' admission line. This school will offer some political and military courses. After graduation, the graduates will be given assignments within the city. [Summary] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 84 p 1]

PLA COMMANDER ATTENDS FILM PREMIERE--A ceremony for the premiere of the outstanding feature film "Garlands at the Foot of High Mountains" was held in Kunming, Yunnan, on the evening of 4 November, according to a report by this station's correspondent (Jiang Siwan). The film's first showing was to entertain troops from the frontline. Before the premiere began, cinema director (Xie Jin) and the principal members of the cast and crew, who made a special trip to Yunnan, met the audience. During their shooting of scenes on location on the Yunnan front this spring, members of this film crew were supported and helped by the troops. They became friends. (Zhou Zhongshi), commander of a unit, who won a class three collective commendation during the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam in the Laoshan area, told this correspondent that members of his unit had read the script of the film before moving to the frontline, and that they were greatly encouraged by it. The determination of the commanders and fighters to defend the motherland was further strengthened after watching this fine film on their return from a victorious battle. Among those at the ceremony was Zhang Zhixiu, commander of the Kunming PLA units. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Nov 84]

BARRACK WORK COMMENDATION RALLY--The 5-day rally to commend those advanced in the barracks inspection of the Jinan Military Region ended in Jinan on 7 November. Attending the rally were leaders of the Jinan Military Region, including Rao Shoukun, Chen Renhong, Zhang Feng, Li Suiying, Bai Bing, Pan Qiqi, Zhang Zhi, Ren Sizhong, Xu Zhongyu, Xu Chunyang, and Shen Hongyi. Also attending were Li Zhen, deputy secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and vice provincial governor; Song Yimin, adviser to the provincial people's government; responsible comrades of the capital construction and barracks unit under the General Logistics Department; and

responsible comrades of the provincial and the Jinan City departments concerned. At the rally, 93 collectives and individuals outstanding in barracks work were commended. After the rally, Bai Bing, deputy commander of the Jinan Military Region, made a speech. (Wang Chuanwu), head of the capital construction and barracks unit, made a summing-up report on the capital construction and barracks work of the Jinan Military Region since the PRC's founding. With the spirit of reform, the rally emphatically studied and discussed ways to further create a new situation in the capital construction and barracks work. [Excerpt] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Nov 84]

COMMANDER VISITS ARMYMEN'S FAMILIES--According to a report by station correspondent (Li Dexin), Zhang Guangyou, provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and provincial military district commander, visited model armyments' dependents (Li Zhifu), (Feng Guangyou), and (Zhao Yusheng) in the rural areas of Qixian County yesterday. He asked in detail about their productive and production conditions. He also went to inspect their projects of harnessing small river valleys and made suggestions on how to become well-off through labor. He also had a photo taken together with the family of armyman's dependent (Li Zhifu). He encouraged them to urge their child to keep military service in mind. [Text] [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Oct 84]

CSO: 4005/163

RADIO BA YI ON SINO-BRITISH HONG KONG DECLARATION

OW120633 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Text] On the issue of Hong Kong, a veteran member of the Eighth Route Army said: Recently, I have repeatedly heard remarks by people in praise of the so-called Sino-British declaration on the Hong Kong issue. However, each time I heard such remarks, I have to curb my furious indignation. To speak the truth, why should we feel so happy about such declaration? How can we regard this declaration as an event of great historical significance, and as a glorious victory for China's line in foreign affairs? Who is going to believe the out-and-out lie that China has completely resumed sovereignty over Hong Kong?

First of all, there are still 13 years until 1 July 1997. This is still a long time. During these years, Hong Kong will remain a British colony on Chinese territory. The British colonialists and the capitalists from Britain and other countries will continue to commit all kinds of outrages on Chinese territory.

What would happen after 13 years? The British leaders have fooled some leaders in our country to ensure that the existing economic and social systems and the mode of life in Hong Kong is retained, unchanged, for a period of 50 years after 1 July 1997. That is to say that capitalists from Britain and other countries will be able to retain their private property in Hong Kong, as well as their rights to act like masters in Chinese territory, and continue to exploit the compatriots in Hong Kong. They are even thinking about amassing huge profits as in the past, and remitting such profits out of Hong Kong, while the Chinese Government will not be able to tax them.

This veteran member of the Eighth Route Army also furiously pointed out: The Chinese leaders had agreed to ensure that the existing laws in Hong Kong will remain unchanged after 1 July 1997. That means that, for a period of 50 years after 1 July 1997, the compatriots in Hong Kong still cannot live under the laws of the People's Republic of China. They will be forced to act according to the laws imposed on them by the British colonialists. The old legislative, administrative and judicial organs in Hong Kong will continue to exercise their power. Even the police organs in Hong Kong will be retained. The Hong Kong police, propped up by the

British colonialists, will still protect the capitalist system in Hong Kong. To put it bluntly, Hong Kong, for a period of 50 years after 1997, will remain the heaven of capitalists.

This veteran member of the Eighth Route Army indignantly pointed out: It is said that our Army will be stationed in Hong Kong after 1 July 1997 to protect it. I would like to raise one question: Whom shall our army protect? In essence, they will be protecting the capitalist system in Hong Kong and the private property of capitalists from Britain and other countries in Hong Kong. This is something really strange. Since its founding, our Army has always been waging struggles against feudalists, capitalists, suppressors and exploiters at home and abroad, and working hard for the people's freedom and happiness. Thirty-five years ago, we had finally driven the people's enemy out of the mainland. However, the leader of our Army today is still thinking about sending troops out to protect the capitalist system, and the property of the capitalists from Britain and other countries in Hong Kong. This makes a mockery of our Army's commanders and fighters. It is a monstrous insult to the People's Liberation Army.

This veteran member of the Eighth Route Army said in conclusion: I resolutely oppose this declaration of national betrayal and humiliation.

CSO: 4005/162

BA YI CONDEMNS DENG'S PURGE OF POLITICAL CADRES

OW140933 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Excerpts] At a meeting of the Military Commission held late last year, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: In past political campaigns, it was mainly the political work and public security cadres at various levels who directed the target of attacks on people. It was this category of cadres who committed a lot of wrongdoings during the Cultural Revolution.

In the current party rectification, it is necessary to pay particular attention to this category of cadres' activities during the Cultural Revolution and their attitude toward various reforms undertaken by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was convened. It is necessary to heighten the vigilance against the thinking of some people who have professed to maintain political unity with the central authorities.

Although Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech lasted only a little more than 10 minutes, the spearhead of party rectification has since been directed at the political work and public security cadres. The ratio of the cadres of these two departments who retired in the first half of this year was triple that of the same period last year. Moreover, it should be pointed out: Although Deng Xiaoping's speech was not transmitted inside the party, a host of articles criticizing the political work and public security cadres have recently appeared in quite a few literary and artistic journals.

In this way, the prestige of political work and public security departments has been tarnished and the active role played by cadres of these two departments over the years has been underrated, while public opinion has been whipped up for a larger-scale purge of the cadres of these two departments. As a matter of fact, even without the preparation for public opinion, it was decided long ago that 97 percent of the principal cadres who worked at political work and public security departments during the Cultural Revolution would be purged. So far, nearly 50 percent have been handled. It should be pointed out that the political work and public security cadres took part in political campaigns over the past years because it was their job to do so and that any of them can be purged just because of this, not to mention that "if a person is out to condemn somebody, he can always trump up a charge." It is positive that such acts are not helpful to the army's stability and unity and its modernization.

CSO: 4005/162

U.S. WANTS TO BENEFIT FROM PRC-SRV CONFLICT

OW011017 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Text] A leader of the Central Military Commission has asked the Kunming and Guangzhou Military Regions to use the achievements in the battles against Vietnam as a yardstick to assess the results of their party-rectification efforts. This is a grave mistake. Obviously he links party rectification with the intensification of the Sino-Vietnamese war. Now that the whole party, the whole army, and the people throughout the country are wholeheartedly carrying out the program of socialist modernization for the prosperity of our nation, what is needed primarily is an international environment of stability and peace, not a war.

The sustained flames of war between China and Vietnam, which have caused years of bloodshed, have brought pains and anxiety to the commanders and fighters of our Army and to the people of the whole country. All other countries and peoples that are friendly to our people and are concerned about the modernization program of our country have invariably expressed deep regret over this. Harboring evil intentions, however, the U.S. imperialists have a different feeling. As Comrade Huan Xiang once stated at a national affairs meeting, the United States is delighted to see that its two old enemies cannot extricate themselves from an endless war. To preserve forever its sphere of influence in Asia, the United States naturally likes to sit on top of the mountain to watch the tigers fight. It hopes that the two, or even three, will suffer in this fight and the socialists force in the world will be weakened.

As a matter of fact, however, the intention of the U.S. imperialists is not merely to sit on top of the mountain to watch the tigers fight. Goldwater, leader of the Tactical Warfare Subcommittee of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, pointed out openly at a Senate meeting: A protracted war between the Chinese and Vietnamese communists is in the interest of the United States. We cannot assist the Chinese Communist Army in achieving modernization because that would make the Chinese Communists capable of endangering the Republic of China in Taiwan and other free countries in Asia. Apparently, according to the U.S. strategist, if China is long locked in the war with Vietnam, it will have no time to resolve the Taiwan issue.

It should also be noted that the United States has encouraged our country to fight a long war against Vietnam because of its retaliatory intention. In their war of aggression against Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists spent \$146 billion and lost more than 58,000 lives. In addition, hundreds of thousands of officers and men were injured at that time. Today, Reagan and other U.S. imperialist leaders cherish the hope that the Chinese will be used to retaliate against Vietnam.

China has a fable about a snipe and an oyster locked in a fight. When the oyster opened its shells, the snipe pecked it, and the oyster clammed the snipe's beak. Neither wanted to give way. Finally, a fisherman came along and got both of them. It may not be perfectly fitting to use this fable to describe the war along the Sino-Vietnamese border, but there is no doubt that the United States wants to reap the fisherman's profits in this war.

It follows from the above that immediate settlement of the bloody clashes and a peaceful solution of the conflict between China and Vietnam is a matter of top priority and a requirement of our times.

CSO: 4005/162

BRIEFS

PLA UNITS RESENT SIHANOUK--Many commanders and fighters of the Beijing PLA units participating in the military parade to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the nation said: When our formations passed Tiananmen Square and saw Sihanouk, Son Sann, and Khieu Samphan on the rostrum, we felt greatly insulted. These fiends and killers were watching the parade of our heroic troops! It was an obvious mistake for our leaders to invite them to attend the national day celebrations. Now, with the support of that leader of ours at the central level, these damned killers are relying on our people's hard earned money to lead a comfortable life. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 14 Oct 84]

CIA ACTIVITY AGAINST CHINA--It was learned not long ago that to oppose China, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency made use of a Hawaiian trading company to carry out espionage and subversive activities against China. Using the company as cover, the CIA spread fear among Hong Kong's bourgeoisie in an attempt to induce a capital drain from Hong Kong to the United States. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin 1215 GMT 5 Oct 84]

CSO: 4005/162

TA KUNG PAO ON TAIWAN'S OVERSEAS 'GREAT ALLIANCE'

HK140459 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 14 Nov 84 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu [2457 0689 3768]: "Self-Satire of Taiwan's Overseas 'Great Alliance'"]

[Text] American Edition of CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO Ceases Publication

Just when Taiwan was preparing to hold the "conference of the overseas great alliance," the American edition of CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO, run by members of the Standing Committee of the KMT Central Committee, suddenly ceased publication. This is really a self-satire of the so-called overseas "great alliance" of the KMT.

The American edition of CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO was sponsored by Taiwan's KMT 2 years ago. At that time, finding itself in a very "difficult situation," the KMT tried hard to enhance its overseas "great alliance." It spared no expense to expand its "propaganda position" in America and started this new Chinese publication. Prior to this, Taiwan's LIEN HO PAO also published a SHIH CHIEH JIH PAO [World Daily News] in America 8 years ago. Of course, there were also some other reasons for starting these new publications. For example, the KMT's high officials and noble lords could find high-sounding excuses to transfer their property abroad.

KMT's Internal Contradictions Brought Into the Open

Sources from the United States said that CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO had been kept going by painstaking effort and under difficult circumstances over the past 2 years and 2 months since it started publication. The number of its staff increased to more than 200, and workshops were established in both New York and Los Angeles. Recently it prepared to open up a new prospect on the west coast of the United States. It established a new factory building in San Francisco, which was supplemented with color printing and computer typesetting equipment, making itself look like it was going to be something great.

Therefore, when the Chinese residing in the United States heard that CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO had ceased publication, they all believed there would be an inside story to it.

XINHUA sources from New York said that CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO ceasing publication reflected that the internal contradictions of the Taiwan KMT has been brought into the open.

The focus of the contradictions is becoming more and more clear.

During the Olympic Games, CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO gave wide coverage to the news about mainland athletes successively winning gold medals. When reporting the assassination of Chiang Nan, the American writer of Chinese descent, it did not adopt the "method of touching lightly" in accordance with the will of the KMT. Of course, over the past year or so it has carried quite a few articles by American scholars of Chinese descent on China's reunification, and this may also be regarded as violation of the taboo of the KMT authorities.

Overseas Chinese Descendents Concern Themselves With China's Reunification

As a matter of fact, the overseas Chinese are showing great concern for the reunification of their motherland. This is the general trend of our times. Recently a symposium on the "future of China" was held in New York, participated in by Chinese scholars from both sides of the Strait and U.S. and Canadian professors of Chinese descent, including Kang Ning-hsiang, former member of Taiwan's Legislative Yuan, Professor Chiu Hung-ta of the University of Maryland, Professor Tien Hung-mau of the University of Wisconsin, and Professor Hsiung Chieh of the New York University. At the symposium, most participants were in favor of China's reunification and advocated the building of a unified, democratic, and strong China. As to the methods, channels, and measures for realizing the reunification, each of them aired his own views in order to seek common ground while reserving differences.

Taiwan is also talking about China's reunification. However, people there can only sing in the same tune with the KMT, otherwise they can be labelled as "helping the bandits." How can we find freedom and democracy there?

Is not the closing down of the American edition of CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO an excellent satire of the KMT's "overseas great alliance?"

CSO: 4000/035

TA KUNG PAO ON SUPPORT FOR JOINT DECLARATION

HK311443 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 31 Oct 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Sino-British Joint Declaration Gains Support"]

[Text] It has been a month and more since the initialling and announcement of the Sino-British Joint Declaration. During this period, after carefully reading the contents of the joint declaration, mass organizations and people of various social strata have made active responses, and over the past few days, more organizations and individuals have aired their views. Those who really respect public opinion can now have sufficient grounds to draw this conclusion: The Sino-British Joint Declaration enjoys popular support and appreciation and is a satisfactory agreement.

In November, the NPC Standing Committee will hold a session to examine and approve the Sino-British Joint Declaration and its annexes and to listen to a report by the department in charge. The British Parliament will arrange a debate on the Joint Declaration as soon as it receives reports from the public opinion assessment office and the supervisory group. The Joint Declaration will be submitted to the supreme organs of power of China and Britain for approval.

The Joint Declaration has provided a satisfactory blueprint for Hong Kong's future and suits the interests of people in various circles. Therefore, since its announcement, not only has it enjoyed the support of the Chinese and British people, but it has also gained affirmation and appreciation from various governments around the world. Some countries which have close cooperative relations with Hong Kong have openly committed themselves to continuing to strengthen their relations with Hong Kong and to welcome Hong Kong citizens' visits and its goods to their countries after 1997. The extensive support for the joint declaration is a reliable guarantee for the implementation of the Joint Declaration. Thus, it will be able to stand the test of time and history.

The announcement of the Sino-British Joint Declaration has been a good influence on Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. People's confidence is increasing, their misgivings are beginning to disappear, and economic activities are gradually thriving. The past obstacles to working out long-term plans due to uncertainty over the future have been thoroughly cleared. Chinese and foreign investors can now clearly see the road to Hong Kong's lasting prosperity.

People in various circles have adopted a positive attitude which enables them to look forward. People are no longer entangled in past controversies. In their different positions, Hong Kong citizens are beginning to draw up plans for a change in the future and for building their beautiful homeland. They are probing into steps and measures for carrying out the concept of "one country, two systems." Umelco [Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils] has conducted a careful discussion and made a decision on supporting the Sino-British Joint Declaration. The Hong Kong Government will maintain administrative responsibility and is beginning to study the changes to be realized before 1997 in order to facilitate the successful transfer of power. A vast number of government functionaries are loyal and devoted to their duty and are expecting to continue their service in the government of the special administrative region. Professionals and intellectuals are displaying their role, studying present and future problems, and putting forward reasonable suggestions on solving these problems. Staffs and workers in industrial and commercial circles are doing their best to create wealth for Hong Kong.

The conclusion of the Sino-British agreement will promote friendly bilateral relations. Mutual friendly visits by people of the two countries are increasing and are expanding to new spheres. More British businessmen and British businessmen based in Hong Kong are coming to mainland China to discuss business and sign contracts. Businessmen from other countries also keep coming, and Hong Kong has benefited from this. Two weeks ago a high-level British trade delegation arrived in Hong Kong for business expansion; next week representatives of China's 14 coastal cities and several special economic zones will sponsor an investment discussion meeting in Hong Kong. As a bridge between China and foreign countries, Hong Kong's position is becoming more stable.

In the Joint Declaration, which is a solemn document, the Chinese Government declares its principles and policies toward Hong Kong. This is a manifestation of the determination to implement the concept of "one country, two systems." This scientific concept has been worked out by taking into account the interests of Hong Kong and Taiwan, whose issues are by no means unrelated to each other although each has its own status. The satisfactory settlement of the Hong Kong issue represents a stride forward toward China's great cause of reunifying the country and has encouraged the descendants of Emperor Huangdi abroad. Although the Taiwan authorities have done their best to downplay the significant role of this matter in terms of nationalism, they are unable to blot out the common wish of the Chinese people to recover Hong Kong. After being panic-stricken before and after the initialling of the Joint Declaration, the Taiwan authorities now seem to understand that the outcome is a foregone conclusion. The grand 35th National Day celebrations and the solemn anniversary of the 1911 revolution have enabled people to look more easily at China's political situation and the will of its people--peaceful reunification of the motherland is an irresistible historical trend. Knowing from the Joint Declaration that Hong Kong will be handed over to the PRC, the Taiwan authorities decided to retain their organizations and personnel in Hong Kong, at least until 1997. This is an act of acknowledging facts and should be welcomed.

The Joint Declaration has settled the problems left over from history between China and Britain. The principles carried in the Joint Declaration will be stipulated by the NPC in the basic law of the Hong Kong Special Administration Region and will remain unchanged for 50 years. The principles of the Joint Declaration demand that the basic law be written in detail and have rich contents. In discussing the Joint Declaration, many Hong Kong citizens have put forward suggestions on drafting the basic law. In the course of negotiating the agreement with Britain, China repeatedly solicited opinions from Hong Kong citizens. In working out the basic law in the future, the Chinese Government will certainly have more extensive discussions with Hong Kong citizens, as this is a matter among the Chinese themselves.

CSO: 4005/164

END